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THE SPHERE

Vol. CXCIII No. 2522 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC JUNE 5 1948

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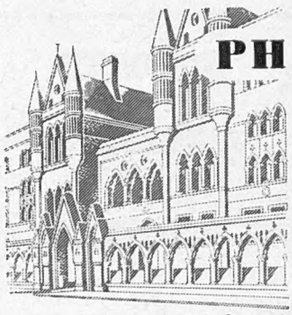

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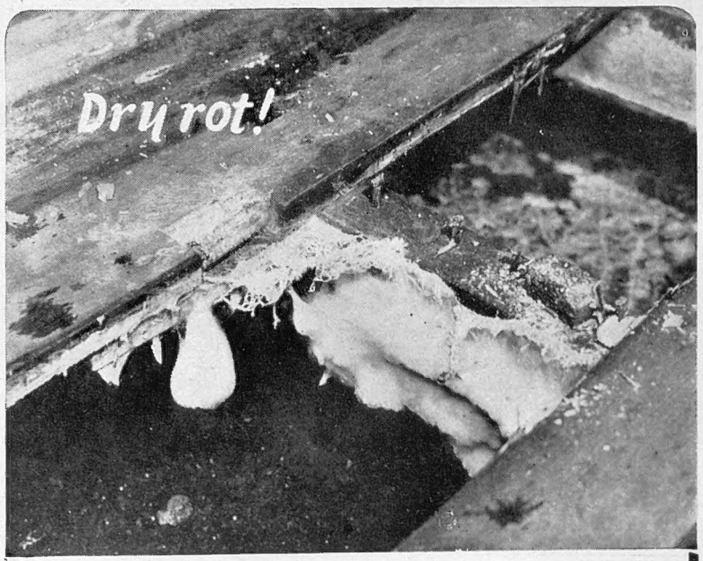
CENTURY HOUSE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2 (P.377G)



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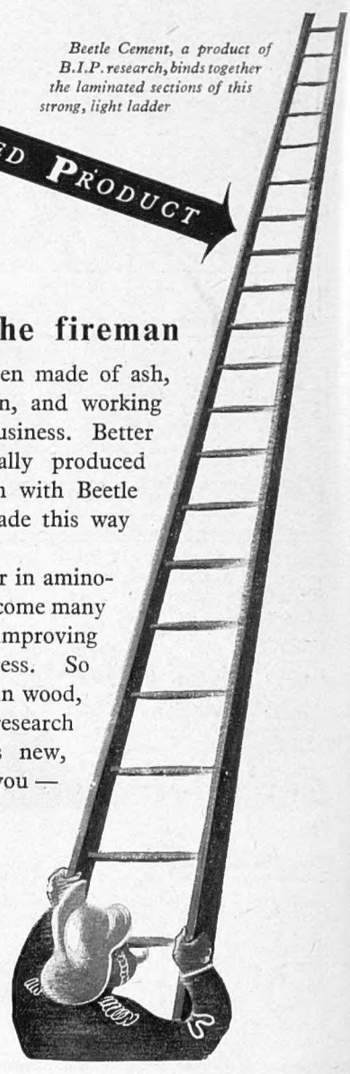

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Volume CXCIII No. 2522 The SPHERE, London, June 5, 1948

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

THE B.M.A. AND THE HEALTH ACT—THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETING IN LONDON AT WHICH, BY A LARGE MAJORITY, IT WAS AGREED TO RECOMMEND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO CO-OPERATE IN THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE MINISTER OF HEALTH WOULD CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS ON OUTSTANDING MATTERS : A general view of the proceedings at which Lord Horder led the opposition to the Council's resolution

Conditional co-operation in the National Health Service was agreed upon at last week's meeting in London. Dr. H. Guy Dain, of Birmingham, the chairman of the British Medical Association Council, declared that the concessions already made by the Minister went a long way towards establishing the freedoms regarded by the profession as essential, and he accordingly moved in favour of co-operation. During the seven-hour meeting, Lord Horder crystallised the strong opposition feeling when he declared : "The men and women who are signing on daily are signing for economic reasons and through fear—especially fear that they might lose compensation. They should be told what will-of-the-wisps they are following and how uneconomic their new adventure really is." Wide cleavages of opinion were evident at the meeting. Dr. Dain, in replying to the discussion, said it was absolute nonsense to say the B.M.A. had accepted defeat. It was no use talking about going in and fighting, he said, when members of the profession had looked at the conditions and decided to accept service.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

South African Elections.—

There were sweeping National gains in the elections, with the result that the party of Mr. Malan has a majority of five over the United Party led by General Smuts. There is therefore something of a stalemate and a good deal of personal disappointment. For the G.O.M. of Empire was turned out after representing Standerton for a quarter-century, and must find another seat before September, while Mr. Malan, if he assumes power, will often be at the beck of the Africaner Party, whose nine votes equal those of the small Labour and Native representatives—Major Van der Byl, a member of Smuts' Government, was also defeated by a Nationalist. In politics there is no sentiment, no courtesy, no patience. Indeed, these things are not to be expected. If they were, Mr. Churchill and General Smuts would have received different treatment. Both may well have felt bitterness at their treatment by their electorates. Both may have weighed the question of retirement from politics. Mr. Churchill elected to fight on, and General Smuts will probably do so too. Both these great statesmen are convinced that, in the changes and chances of politics, the duties of Opposition are as important as the duties of Government; and never more so than now, when both are convinced beyond doubt that their policies alone can save the Commonwealth and their nations from the present political and economic dangers which threaten them. But there is no reason to suppose that the swing-over in South Africa will bring about its early dissociation from the Commonwealth, or, indeed, changes as great as resulted from the swing-over in Britain in 1945. It is not surprising, however, that this country, the other Dominions and America should hail General Smuts' defeat as something in the nature of a calamity, potentially, at least. But platform propaganda is not always official policy, and a new Government is still to be created and briefed.

Smuts and Malan.—

We are likely to have the whole summer in which to speculate on the results of the General Election in South Africa, and even when the New Parliament meets in September there is no likelihood of radical reforms, or of a plethora of revolutionary bills. Between now and September, also, General Smuts may do a lot of thinking. He will certainly take counsel with his friends in England, and it would be premature to prophesy that this young and grand old man—the Nestor of the Commonwealth—has gone into retirement to end his days on his farm. True, he could, by prolonging his public life, hardly add another laurel leaf to his chaplet, hardly increase his own reputation as statesman, prophet and world leader. But the same proposition was true of Wellington in 1815, Lloyd George in 1919, and Winston Churchill in 1945. The sternest sense of duty (rather than the lure of public life and the chance of power) induced two at least of these men to return to a more sordid dogfight, well knowing that that return could not enhance and would probably tarnish their otherwise impregnable reputations, and it may be that General Smuts, despite his great age, may yet decide as they did. His convictions are unalterable, his patriotism broad as the world and strong as the bonds of Empire, and he may well believe that in opposition his duty lies and that his great experience and prestige are as necessary there as in office. For there is this to be said. His defeat has created not a clean cut but a stalemate. Short of another and a much more decisive General Election, which could hardly be possible before 1949, Mr. Malan has not the majority at his disposal for any major political reform. The necessary majority for changing the constitution is worlds away from him, and even lesser changes of policy on which South Africans are likely to make up their minds not on party ties but on individual conscience, may bring about his defeat soon enough.

Lion v. Monkeys.—

Those Egyptian airmen, playing at war, who bombed the R.A.F. airfield at Ramat David, got a lesson which they deserved. They learned that war is dangerous and should not be lightly entered upon. They learned that, when it comes to war, the British Lion is not so mangy and tail-twistable as Egyptian student-monkeys suppose, and, indeed, knows more about war than the Egyptians are likely to learn in another century. Many of the Arab war leaders were bitterly shocked by this manifestation of monkeyana, having by experience a proper respect for the British fighting-man, and regarding modern war as too serious and intricate a resort to be entered on by cadets who have not learned simple map-reading. Moreover, the Arab League have not a large reserve of bombing planes. Perhaps the incident may give pause to the ebullience of Egyptian students, whose juvenilia have long been a cause of disgust to sensible people of all races, among them, no doubt, the Egyptians themselves. Meanwhile the British Lion, retreating from her uneasy lair in Palestine, is every man's Aunt Sally. And we may have to choose between continuing martial aid to the Arabs or receiving Marshall Aid from the U.S.

Nationalisation is Vexation?

—No system is perfect, and it would be monstrous unfair sweepingly to declare that under National ownership railways have more accidents, cost more and give less; coal increases in price, diminishes in heat value and is no easier to come by; electricity breaks down more seriously; air services are no safer, and what not. Most unfair; but such petulant and hasty criticism is to be expected by a Government which forces national ownership on a nation not 50 per cent. convinced of its necessity or desirability, especially if that Government has repeatedly promised that the effect of nationalisation will be electric (save the word!), and beneficially felt immediately. Such promises are asking for criticism, even unfair criticism. We all know how much of our troubles in these services is due to lack of skilled men, modern equipment and effective raw materials. But . . . we were given a pledge of "electric" results (and we have got them). So it is an unkind but natural jibe to add: "Now, show us what you can do to improve our steel output." "Let's stop somebody doing something" was A.P.H.'s jibe at the bureaucrat snoopers. "Let's stop everything doing anything" is the slogan for nationalisation (says the disgruntled minority, forgetting to be impartial and fair-minded in their irritation when things go wrong, and recalling the sort of "fair criticism" which Shinwell broadcasts concerning the Press).

Only a Game?—

There are so many causes of international friction nowadays that I view with apprehension the coming Olympic games. On their past record, I should say that these "games" rank high among the more trivial causes of hate and friction among nations. I don't think there has ever been a meeting without one or two major flares-up, and the reason is clear enough. International sport is taken out of the category of recreation and is regarded as something to be prepared for and carried out with all the deadly intensity and seriousness which mankind might reasonably devote to the vital needs of existence. Whenever British champions are beaten at their own games (such as golf, lawn tennis or cricket, and that is not seldom) British apologists usually explain that "its only a game," and that we Britons have not the time, the money, nor the lack of proportion, to treat a game as the serious business of life. I don't think that even British readers are convinced by the argument. They know pretty shrewdly just how seriously, for example, League football is regarded. But when a game is transformed into a business, business methods and acumen enter into the affair, and the standards of business "acumen" differ a good deal in the nations of civilisation. Practices tolerated in one country are still regarded as "sharp" in others. In one country it may be "all in the game" to ride off or smother your feared rival in a race. In another country, such a practice is still regarded as bare-faced cheating. In short, as in international politics, so in the international business of sport, the nations don't "speak the same language," and the curse of Babel is liable to fall on the pleasure party. The same curse (I admit) sometimes falls on a village cricket match, but not so often. So it is that on the whole I prefer to watch village cricket rather than Olympic games or even Test Matches, on occasions when victory or defeat has been screwed up to the point of international importance.

Death on the Roads.—

The no-basic period did not correspondingly reduce road deaths. In the London area, at any rate, they showed an increase in April. It is forecast that this summer (at least at week-ends) the roads will be as full as in the heyday of motoring—2,500,000 cars and commercial vehicles. It has never been very clearly indicated what class of motor vehicle is responsible for the greatest share of the accidents which are the proven fault of motor drivers. Meanwhile, the roads are in a bad state; the by-roads especially have been neglected; and bad roads increase the risks. Efforts to enforce careful driving are to be made or intensified. Observers and propagandists are already at work. The effort to instil precaution by tragic suggestion ("the tragic widow") was disliked by the public. Now the comic figure is to have a try. Apparently we cannot be treated as sensible beings (and I don't say that view is wrong). We refused to be frightened by bogymen into carefulness and consideration, so now we are to be cajoled with comic strips. There is no middle way. We are not yet come to years of discretion.

A Boon to Schoolboys and Civilisation.—

I referred recently to the Curse of Babel falling upon all efforts towards international agreement and peace. And Mr. Wrenick, of the Simplified Spelling Society, fastened on my words with the argument that English was already accepted (by Allied Ministers meeting in London in 1943) as the principal foreign language to be taught in their schools. The trouble is, English (as she is spelt) is impossible to acquire easily. It is a double-Dutch illogicality, and must therefore be simplified to make it a common tongue for all civilisation. "We hav never been mor eunyted than we ar tudai. I prai that this euniti mai kontincu intu the yeerz that foloe the fyering of the laast shot in the wor . . ." That was Mr. Eden *speaking* at Ealing in August 1943. His prayers were not answered, nor his pledge reciprocated. And these sombre facts are not due only to the language difficulty. Mr. Wrenick says that the over-sixties need not bother to learn the new spelling. I am over sixty and have not yet learned the old. I still waste good blotting-paper. The new spelling seems to me very like that of my Stuart ancestors, a comfortable phonetic which should not be reserved only for schoolboys. I aask nuthing beter than tu wurk with it throo guud tymz and il, tu rid the wurld of the skurj of ilojikal speling.

THE OLD STAGER

PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK TAKES OFFICE—CHINA'S FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK LEAD THE INAUGURATION PROCESSION IN NANKING: They are followed by General Li Tsung-Jen, the first Vice-President, and Madame Li. General Chiang was elected President of China in 1943, but his new office is under the terms of the new Constitution which, in name at any rate, makes China a Parliamentary Democracy on the western pattern. The President declared his election to be "a turning-point in Chinese history." He is elected for six years and is eligible for re-election once only. The appointment of Dr. Wong Wen-Hao as Prime Minister of China has been generally well received, and is hailed by the Chinese Press as a sound compromise between the two opposing wings of the Kuomintang

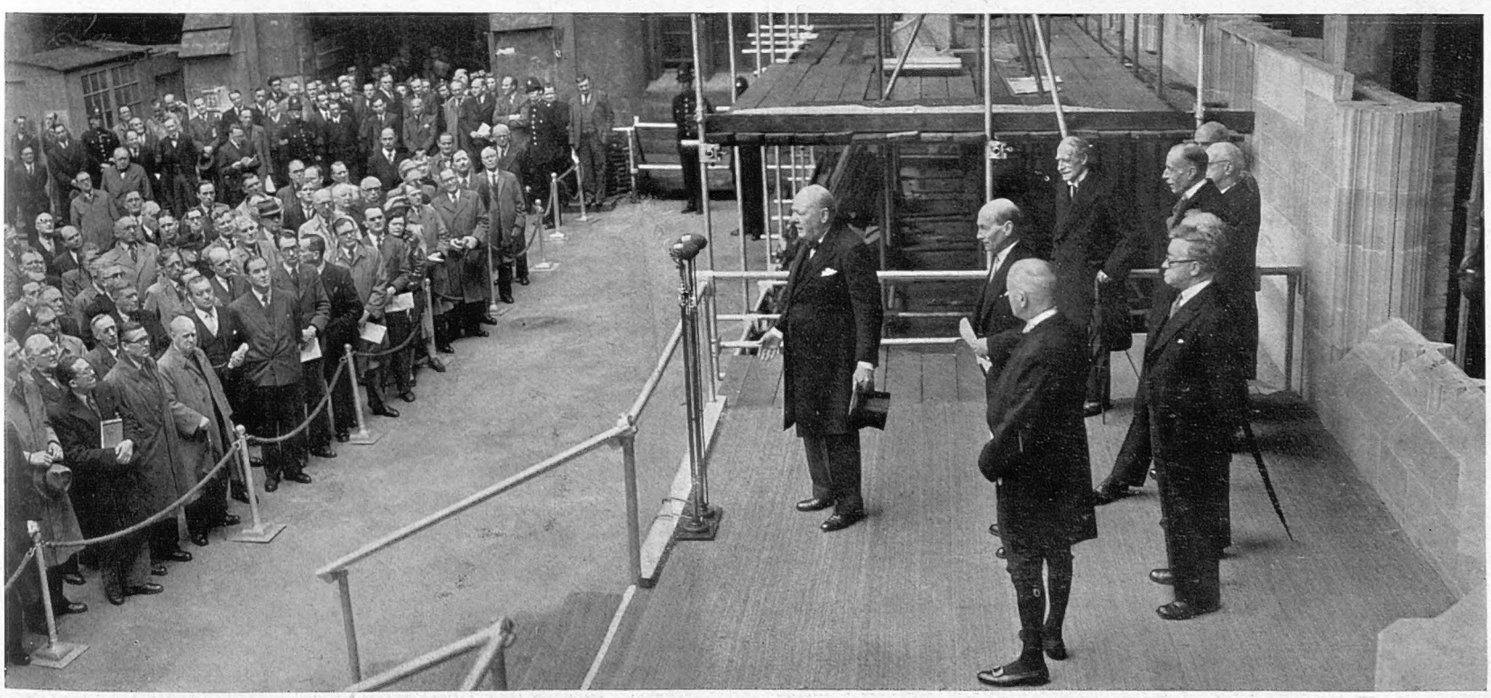
LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The Speaker, Colonel Clifton Brown, strikes the stone with a 100-year-old mallet, used when the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt; declares the stone well and truly laid, and ends with the words "God bless the new House of Commons"

LAYING the FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW HOUSE of COMMONS

Last Week's Ceremony in Star Chamber Court

Fine weather prevailed during the twenty-minute ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Chamber of the House of Commons in Star Chamber Court. The Speaker, wearing Court dress but without his robes, led the procession from Speaker's House followed by the Prime Minister; Mr. Churchill; Lord Ancaster, the Lord Great Chamberlain; Lord Winterton, father of the House of Commons; the Very Rev. A. C. Don, Dean of Westminster; Sir Giles Scott; the Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Morrison, and Mr. Charles Key, Minister of Works.

On arrival at Star Chamber Court, they mounted the platform, constructed, beside the foundation-stone, of building planks and scaffolding, and began the ceremony. Speeches were made by Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill, and Lord Winterton, chairman of the Select Committee which considered the plans for rebuilding the House, then invited the Speaker to lay the foundation-stone



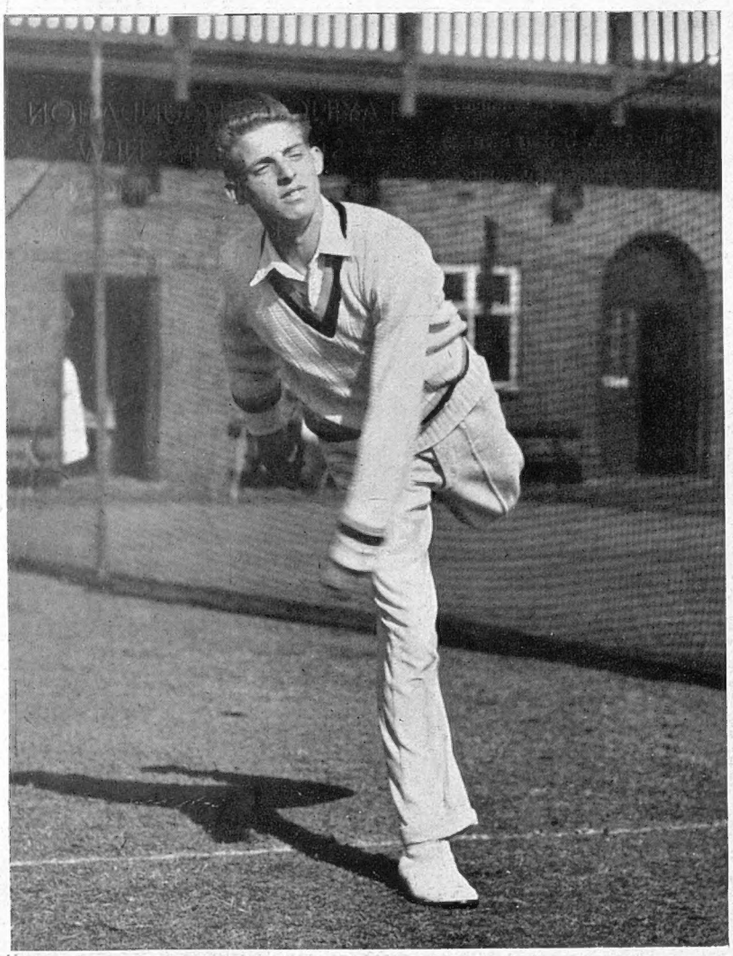
MR. CHURCHILL MAKING HIS SPEECH AT THE CEREMONY: Following the Prime Minister's speech and preceding the laying of the stone by the Speaker, Mr. Churchill spoke to an assembly of Ministers, Members and workmen. "From the stone that is now laid," he concluded, "may there rise a new House of Commons which, however events and our fortunes may go, will still preserve the rights and privileges of free debate and permit the free development of our national life under the guidance of an institution which all the world recognises as one of the great features of the modern, civilised world"

PERSONALITIES IN THE PUBLIC EYE

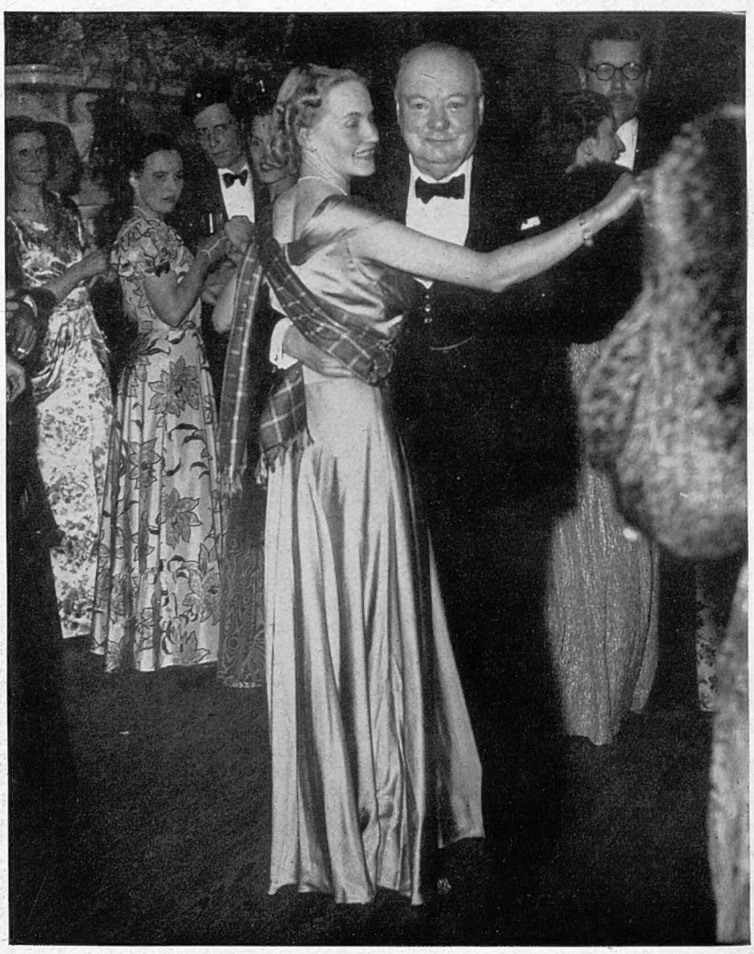
Mrs. Todd and the Centre Court : Stranahan's Triumph : Hilton Gets Bradman Twice : Mr. Churchill at Perth

MRS. PAT TODD CREATES A SENSATION AT THE STADE ROLAND GARROS : America's fourth ranking star talking with journalists after she had refused to play her semi-final match on No. 2 Court in the French Women's Singles Championship in Paris. Mrs. Todd, as the holder of the title, claimed that she was entitled to play on the Centre Court. Her attitude, rather reminiscent of Suzanne Lenglen's Wimbledon antics of twenty-two years ago, resulted in Mrs. Todd being scratched from the event, but not before there had been "scenes" and Madame Landry had left the stadium in tears. In the subsequent final Madame Landry won the championship

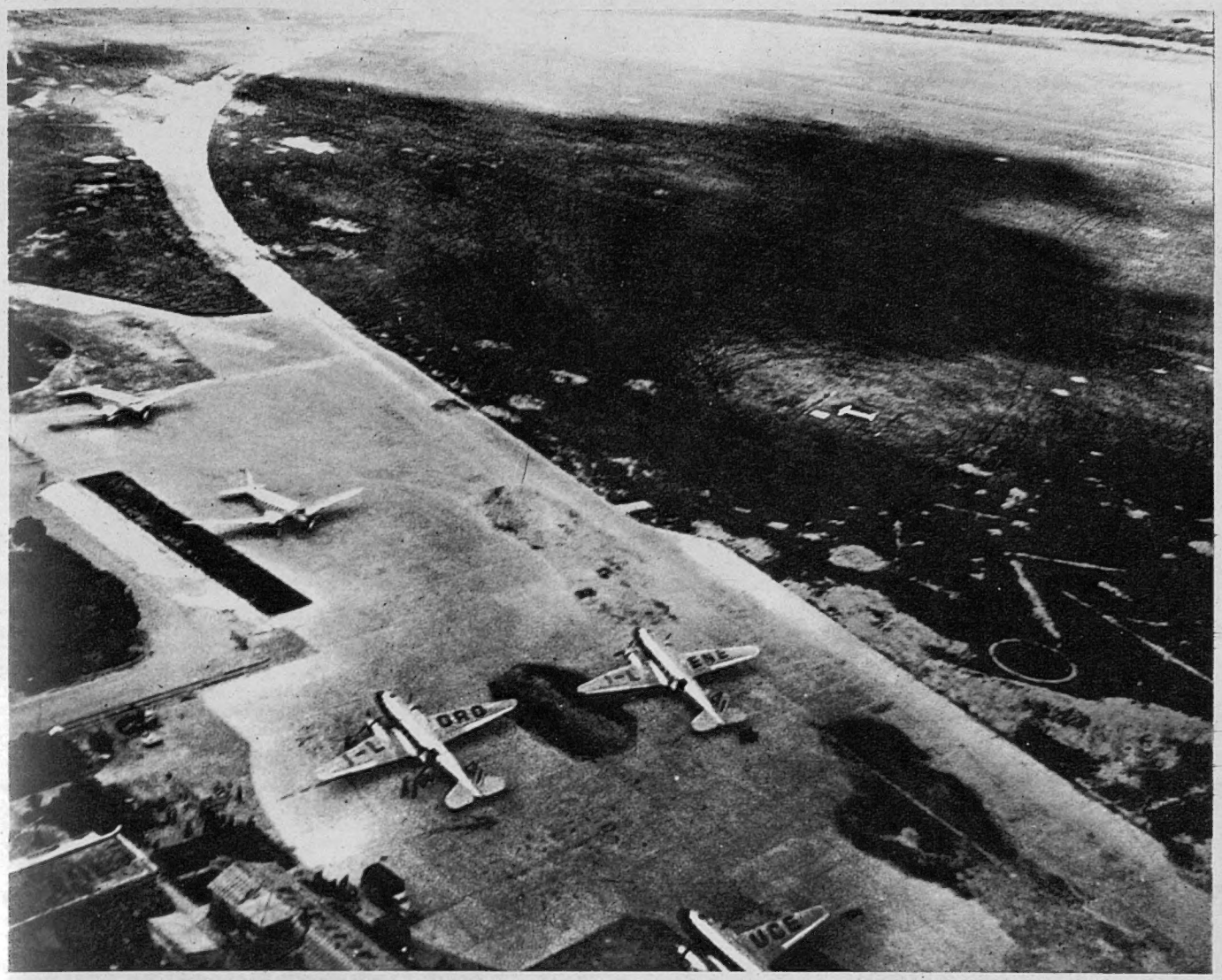
FRANK STRANAHAN WINS THE BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP : The player from Toledo, Ohio, wearing a woollen cap, with a towel across his shoulders and an umbrella held over his head, on the course at Royal St. George's, when he beat C. Stowe, of the Penn Club, Wolverhampton, by 5 up and 4 to play over 36 holes. It was thought that it would be an all-American final, but Stowe's magnificent play against Turnesa, gave a great fillip to British golf. Stranahan devotes almost his entire life to the game, his driving, iron play, chipping and putting being of the highest class. One player critic, L. G. Crawley, has described him as "the perfect golfing machine"



HE DID IT ONCE, AND THEN HE DID IT AGAIN : Malcolm Hilton, the nineteen-year-old left-arm bowler who got Bradman's wicket in the first innings of the match between Lancashire and the Australians. He followed up this fine piece of bowling by forcing the Australian skipper in his second innings into some rather hasty defensive strokes. Hilton then lured Bradman forward and Bradman was stumped. (See also page 307 of this issue)



MR. CHURCHILL DANCES WITH "A FAIR MAID OF PERTH" : Britain's wartime Premier, who went to Perth to receive the Freedom of the Royal Burgh and to attend the Scottish Unionist Conference, with Mrs. Maclaine, wife of the Maclaine of Lochbuie, at the ball at County Buildings in aid of the Airborne Forces Fund. At the Conference, Mr. Churchill addressed 5,000 Scottish Unionists. "Every year Britain's plight becomes worse," said Mr. Churchill



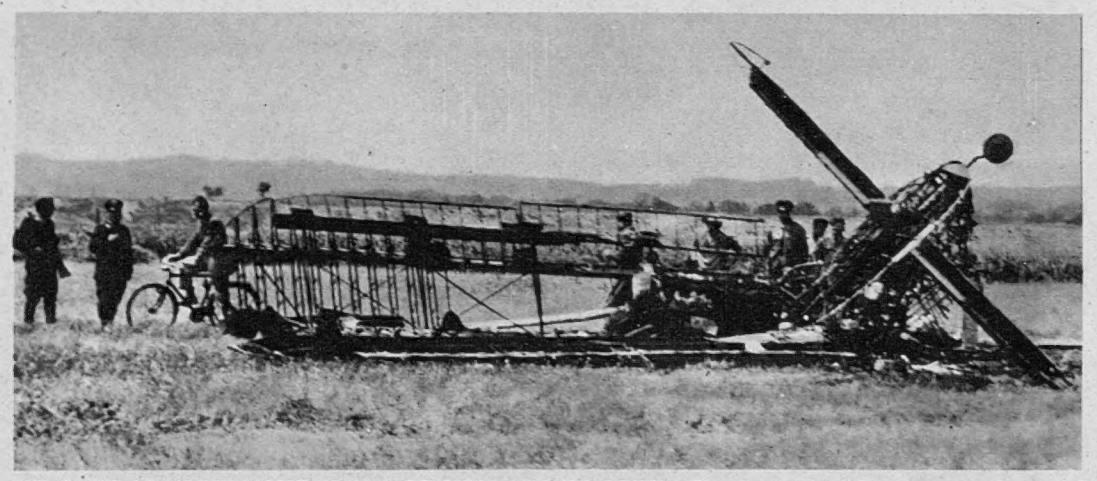
FROM HERE THE FIGHTER-PILOTS OF ISRAEL SET OFF FOR TEL AVIV: An aerial view of the abandoned airfield near Rome, where a Jewish organisation is operating chartered planes to take mercenary pilots to the scene of operations in Palestine. The Jewish organisation is said to have been working at speed, realising that no time must be lost if Israel is to put a stop to Egyptian raids

RECRUITING THE ISRAEL AIR FORCE

Secret Preparations in Rome to Meet the Arabs in the Skies

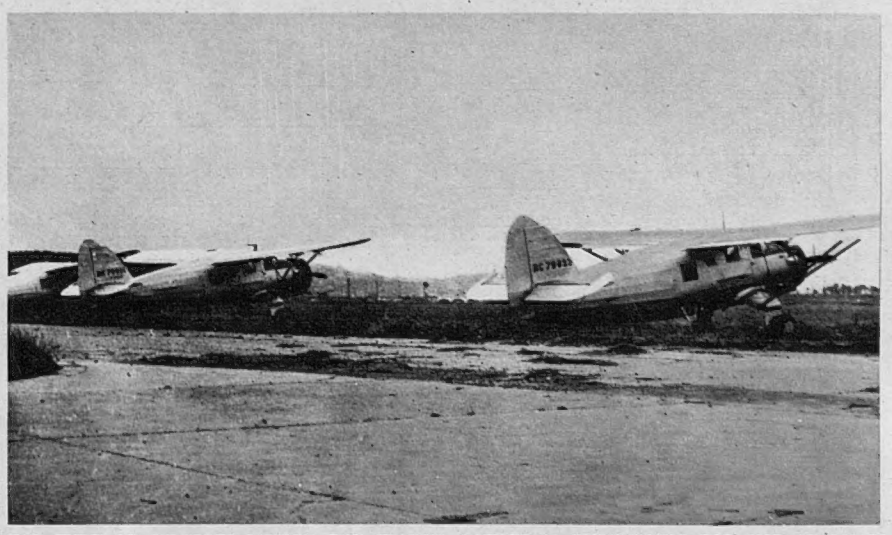
Immediately after the first air raids on Israel delivered by the Egyptian Air Force, using Spitfires and Mustangs, Mr. Moshe Shertok, Israel's Foreign Minister, declared that the new State was taking energetic measures with a view to establishing an air force and meeting the Arabs in the air. Meanwhile, on an abandoned airfield in Rome, pilots drawn from many parts of the world, partly by their sense of adventure and partly by high pay (£250 a month), have been assembling for battle. They have since been dispatched from the airfield to Palestine in planes chartered by the Jewish Agency. Considerable secrecy has surrounded the Israel organisation, and Haganah men are known to be protecting the approaches to the field and also to the organisation's headquarters in the Via Ludovici, Rome. The death of "Screwball" Beurling, the Canadian fighter ace, who was joy-riding over the airfield at the time, focused world attention on the airfield. At the time of writing over 100 pilots are known to have been passed on from Rome to Tel Aviv.

HELPING TO BUILD UP THE ISRAEL AIR FORCE: Volunteers preparing to fuel a chartered aircraft before leaving for Palestine. The transports are chartered from the Italians by Jewish Agency representatives

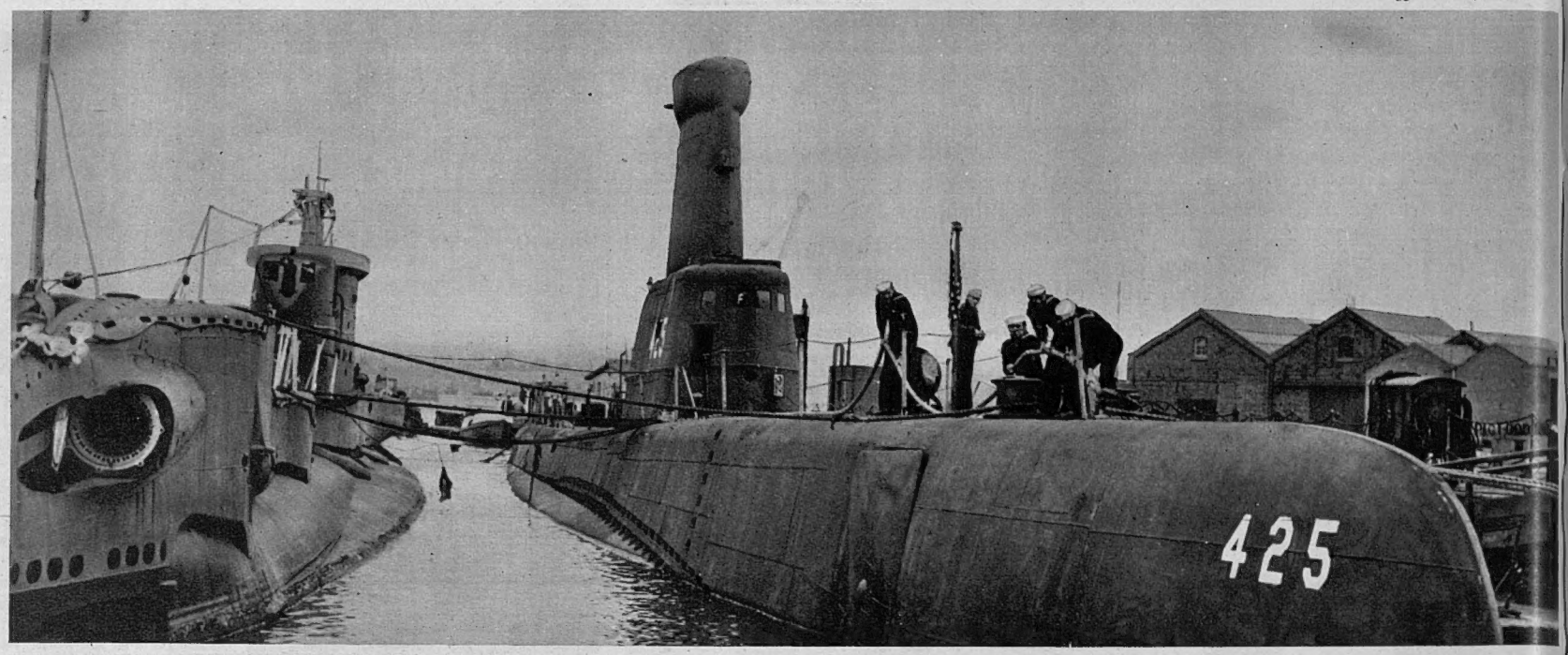


THE PLANE IN WHICH "SCREWBALL" BEURLING MET HIS DEATH: The Norseman lying a mass of tangled wreckage after bursting into flames above the airport. Beurling, hero of many a fight over Malta and holder of numerous decorations, was flying the plane with Leonard Cohen, another air ace. It is believed that both men were on their way to Palestine to fight for the State of Israel

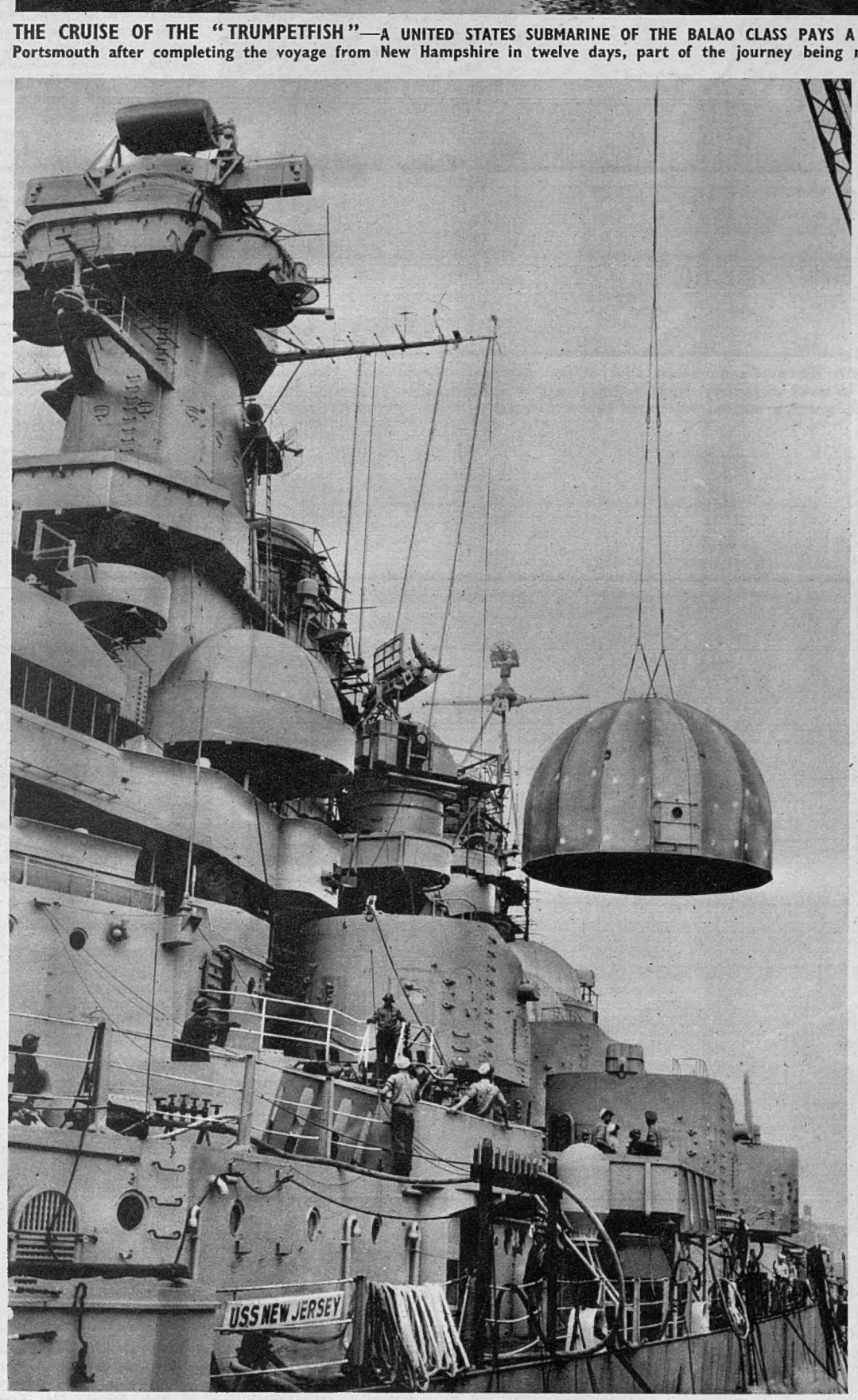
"A BEACHCRAFT BONANZA" ARRIVES IN ROME: This machine, which had come from a "foreign country," was detailed as pathfinder for other light aircraft bought by the Jewish Agency to act as light bombers in the Palestine fighting. The pilot was an American, but his airfield of origin was not disclosed. The pilot's papers were in order



THE TYPE OF AIRCRAFT WHICH THE JEWISH AGENCY IS PURCHASING FOR USE AS LIGHT BOMBERS: Because Haganah agents were protecting the Rome airfield this photograph had to be taken from a low-flying Cub plane chartered by an enterprising representative of the Press. The Jewish Agency has been markedly sensitive about any publicity in relation to the recruiting of the Israel Air Force

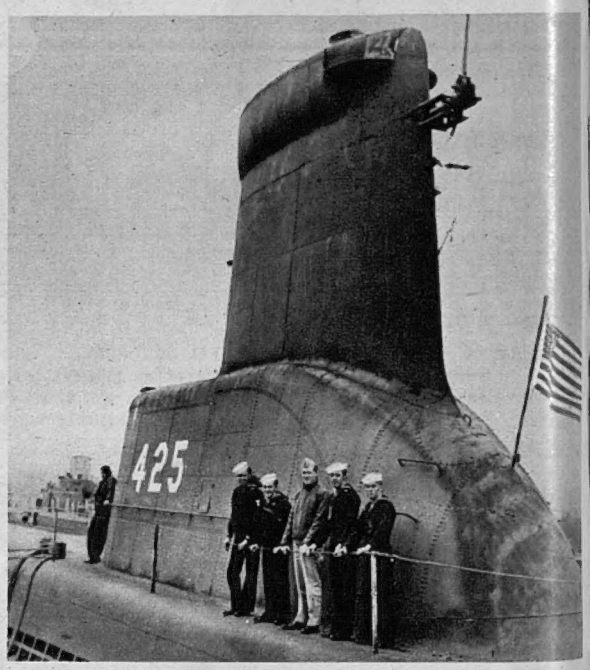


THE CRUISE OF THE "TRUMPETFISH"—A UNITED STATES SUBMARINE OF THE BALAO CLASS PAYS A VISIT TO BRITISH WATERS: The 1,500-ton submarine seen at Portsmouth after completing the voyage from New Hampshire in twelve days, part of the journey being made under water with the aid of her snort, or Schnorkel device. The *Trumpetfish* has since left for Londonderry to join British submarines in a series of exercises in the region of the Western Approaches. During the voyage to England one of the crew of the *Trumpetfish* was taken ill with appendicitis. He was transferred at sea to the United States destroyer *Johnstone* and there operated upon. Upon arrival in England the seaman was transferred to the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth. Details of the Schnorkel, snort, or under-water breathing apparatus, as used in American submarines, are not as yet available, but it is to be supposed that the vessel is equipped in accordance with ideas learnt from captured German submarines. These same ideas have been modified for use in submarines of the Royal Navy, and they have already proved their outstanding worth.



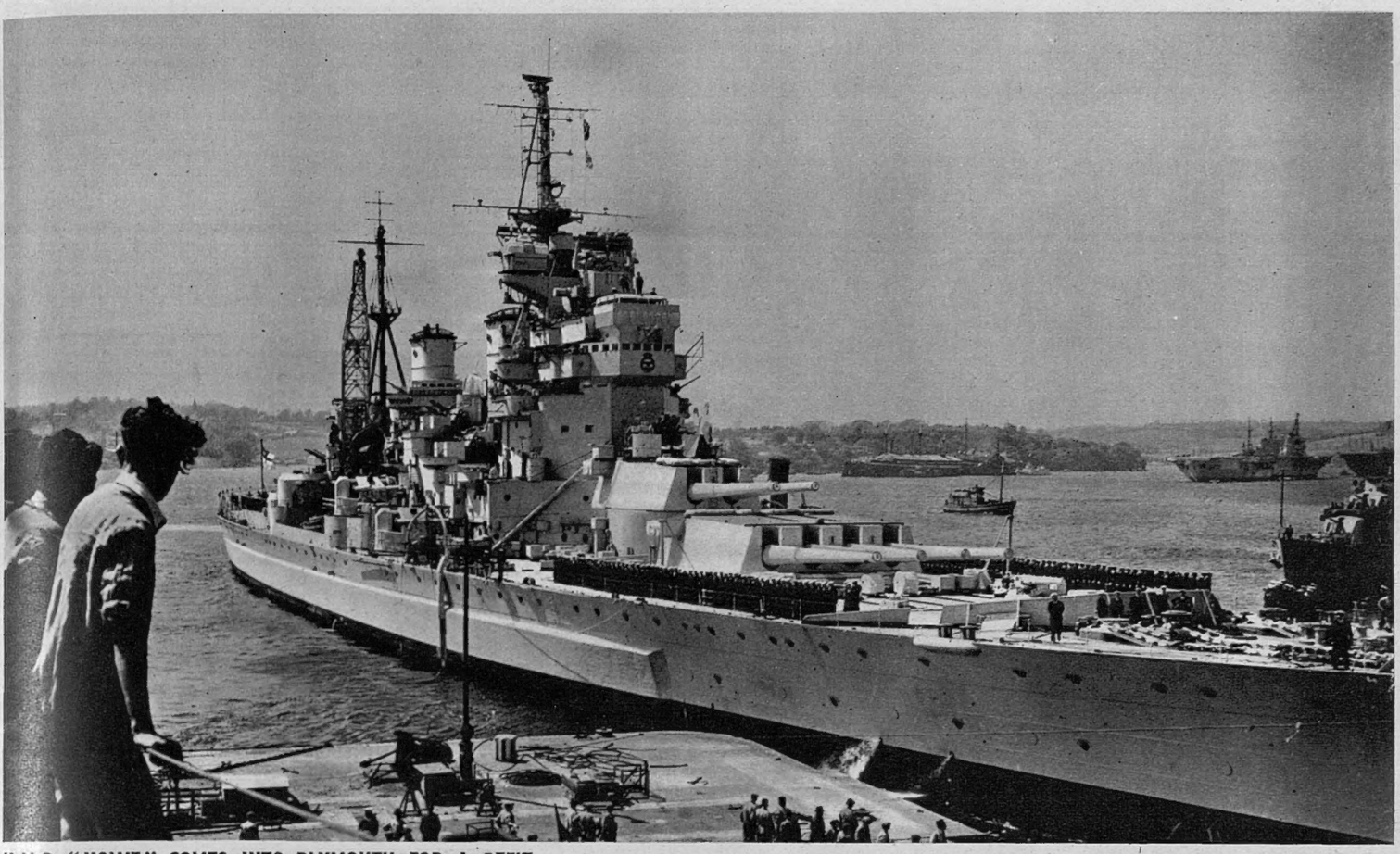
NEWS FROM THE NOT-SO-BIG NAVIES

An American Submarine to Exercise with British Submarines—Cold Storage for the "New Jersey" and a Refit for the "Howe"—"Alamein" Makes Her Bow



THE NEW STYLE IN CONNING-TOWERS: The United States submarine *Trumpetfish* has unusual outlines. The indications are that she has an external control room as in German submarines and as in American submarines of the Tambor class.

On left—**AN "IGLOO" FOR A "BATTLE-WAGGON": A weatherproof covering being lowered over a gun emplacement of the battleship "New Jersey," which is undergoing a process of "inactivation" in the New York Navy Yard.** The task, which began in January, is now half-way towards completion. It involves building a protective casing over all guns and delicate equipment, such as radar aerials. The *New Jersey*, built in 1942, is a sister-ship of the uncompleted *Kentucky*, which may be the first missile-guided battleship in the United States Navy. American battleships, as used in the Second World War, are now regarded as obsolete by the Navy Department. The spearheads of the Fleet are the carriers



H.M.S. "HOWE" COMES INTO PLYMOUTH FOR A REFIT—THE GREAT BATTLESHIP ENTERING THE NARROW DOCK BASIN STEADIED BY HAWSERS AT THE BOWS: The "Howe" had just completed an arduous spell of training duty, taking part in the Whitsun battle in the North Sea

H.M.S. *Howe*, sister-ship of the *King George V*, the *Duke of York* and the *Anson*, is a vessel of 35,000 tons with the modern 14-in. guns, which out-gun the old 15-in. weapons, and a powerful battery of sixteen radar-controlled 5·25 double-purpose guns. The *Howe*, designed as H.M.S. *Beatty*, was built by Fairfields on the Clyde and completed in 1942. Her weight of armour is said to be over 14,000 tons, and it has a water-line thickness of 16 ins. The system of underwater protection is said to be a vast improvement over that in earlier battleships. During the Whitsun battle, in a running fight from the coast of Scotland almost to Norway, *Howe* and *Anson* both carried large training crews; indeed, they were little more than floating naval schools, up to 80 per cent. of the complement having little or no practical experience. They acquitted themselves with distinction.

THE FLOTILLA LEADER "ALAMEIN" STEAMING AT SPEED—A FINE ACTION STUDY OF THE NEW BATTLE-CLASS DESTROYER DURING HER TRIALS: "Alamein" was handed over to the Admiralty by the builders on May 21 after giving a good account of herself on trial. She displaces 2,200 tons

The 1948 Royal Navy Estimates have revealed an expenditure of £56,000,000 on shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance, but no new vessels are being begun this year. Several have been, and are being, finished, however, in 1948, among them the *Alamein*, which was commissioned on April 30 and ran her official sea trials during the early part of May. Three cruisers join the Navy this year, the *Defence*, the *Tiger* and the *Blake*, and also two frigates, the *Morecambe Bay* and the *Mounts Bay*. H.M.S. *Alamein* has a displacement of about 2,200 tons, with a two-shaft arrangement of geared turbines of a total S.H.P. of 50,000. Armament consists of twin 4·5 q.f., twin 40-mm. Bofors, and 21-in. torpedo tubes. The *Alamein* is under the command of Lieut.-Commander H. T. Harrel, R.N. The vessel was launched by Viscountess Alexander of Tunis. She is the tenth flotilla leader completed by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Ltd., since 1939, the greatest number of flotilla leaders built by any shipbuilder in that period

THE C.I.G.S. TAKES HIS SENIOR OFFICERS BACK TO SCHOOL: Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, at the Camberley Conference, the third conference he has called since taking office, with some of the eighty-seven General officers, Admirals and Air Marshals who gathered under his leadership to co-ordinate a common policy of training embracing lessons learnt in action and the latest developments in scientific warfare. Lord Montgomery is standing between Lieut.-General Elwood R. Quesada (United States Air Force) and General Alvan C. Gillem (United States Army), two distinguished visitors

The lessons of land warfare and amphibious operations, so hardly bought in 1939-1945, are not to be forgotten, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff is seeing to that, and, with the aid of civilian and military experts, they are being brought into line with the latest developments in the realm of science. The third Camberley Conference, which has just concluded, was attended by senior officers of all three services from home and overseas commands, and by two distinguished American visitors. After the general talks the commanders tackled the exercise prepared for them by General Stopford, one of the leaders of the Burma campaign, and last Saturday morning, their mental gymnastics satisfactorily completed, they departed for their various commands.

WHO WAS WHO AT THE CAMBERLEY CONFERENCE

Lord Montgomery Stages a Third Annual Meeting of Senior Officers

LIEUT.-GENERAL ROWELL WITH THE C.I.G.S.: The Australian representative in conversation with Lord Montgomery

BEFORE THE START OF "EXERCISE BAMBOO": Some of the officers who gathered for Lord Montgomery's third conference. Left to right are: Lieut.-General Alvan C. Gillem (United States Army), Lieut.-General S. F. Rowell (Australia), Rear-Admiral C. E. Douglas-Pennant, Lord Montgomery, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders and Lieut.-General Foulkes (Canadian Army). "Exercise Bamboo," which followed the conference, was a study in problems involved in the planning and execution of mobile operations in a Far Eastern theatre of war

THE MAN WHO CONDUCTED "EXERCISE BAMBOO," AND SOME OF HIS COLLEAGUES: General Sir Montagu Stopford (left; front row), G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Command, who prepared the plans of the "Bamboo" operation at Camberley. Sir Montagu commanded the 33rd Corps and the Twelfth Army in the Burma operations, and was afterwards C.-in-C. Allied Land Forces, South-East Asia. Also in the front row are Sir Henry Tizard, Brigadier K. L. Stewart, General Sir James Steele and Dr. Paris. In the second row are Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Crauford, Lieut.-General Sir Frank Simpson, Dr. O. H. Wansbrough-Jones and Lieut.-General R. N. Gale

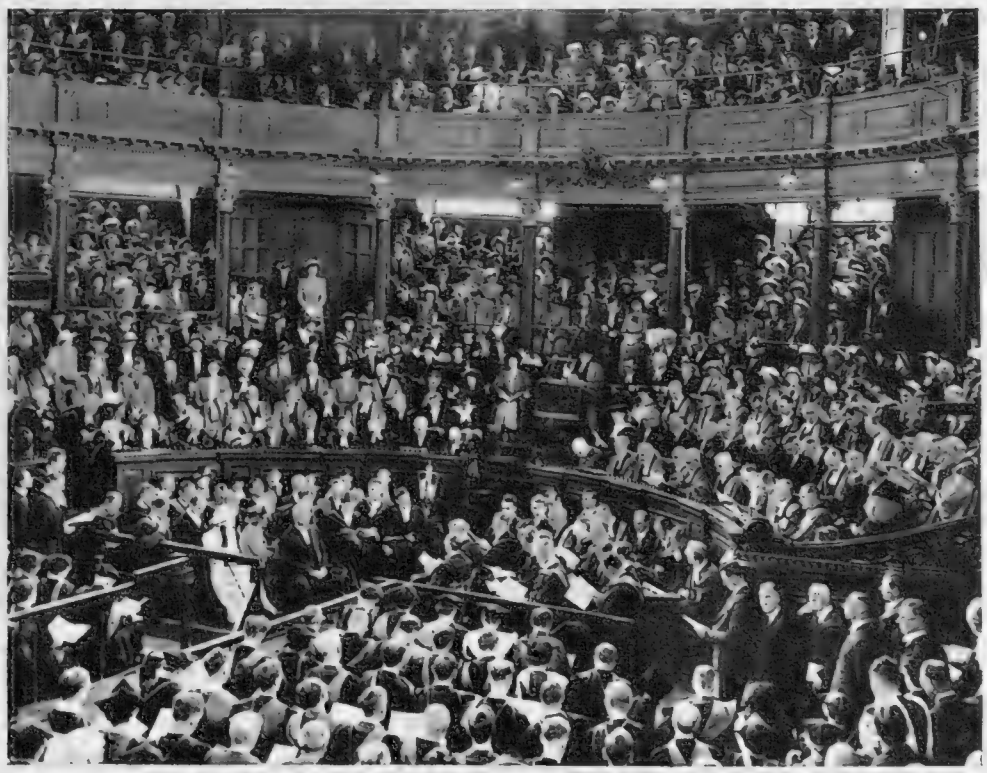
PRINCESS ELIZABETH SEES OXFORD FOR THE FIRST TIME

Her Royal Highness Receives the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law

Last week Princess Elizabeth set foot in the University City of Oxford for the first time in her life, and in doing so declared: "In this I have to-day an advantage over all of you, for it is an experience nothing can excel to come for the first time among all this wealth of beauty where the finest traditions of the past mingle so easily and unaffectedly with the march of events and ideas." During a five-hour tour of the University the Princess visited eight colleges. At New College the choir greeted her in the quadrangle with an old English chant; she motored to St. Hilda's, where she met and talked with a number of ex-Service students. The Princess also went to Magdalen, Christ Church and Oriel, and after lunch at Brasenose came the ceremony in the Sheldonian Theatre, where she was made a Doctor of Civil Law. The masque later presented before the Princess by the Oxford University Dramatic Society in the Radcliffe quadrangle of University College was an allegory of England's triumph over present difficulties. A visit to the Ashmolean Museum and attendance at a garden party at St. John's ended a crowded day

PRINCESS ELIZABETH WITH THE PROVOST OF ORIEL AND THE PRINCIPAL OF BRASENOSE: *Left*—With the Provost, Dr. George N. Clark, the Royal visitor inspected the Oriel mascot, carrying the blue and yellow arms of the College on its shell. After luncheon, the Princess, in her scarlet and grey robes as Doctor of Civil Law, led the procession to the Sheldonian Theatre, and she is seen (*right*) leaving the theatre with Dr. Stallybrass, who is Principal of Brasenose and Vice-Chancellor of the University. After Convocation the Princess saw the O.U.D.S. perform at University College a masque written for the occasion

THE PRINCESS WALKS WITH THE DEAN OF CHRISTCHURCH: This was one of the four colleges at which the Princess called on the morning of her first visit to Oxford. She had previously been welcomed at the City boundary by the Lord-Lieutenant

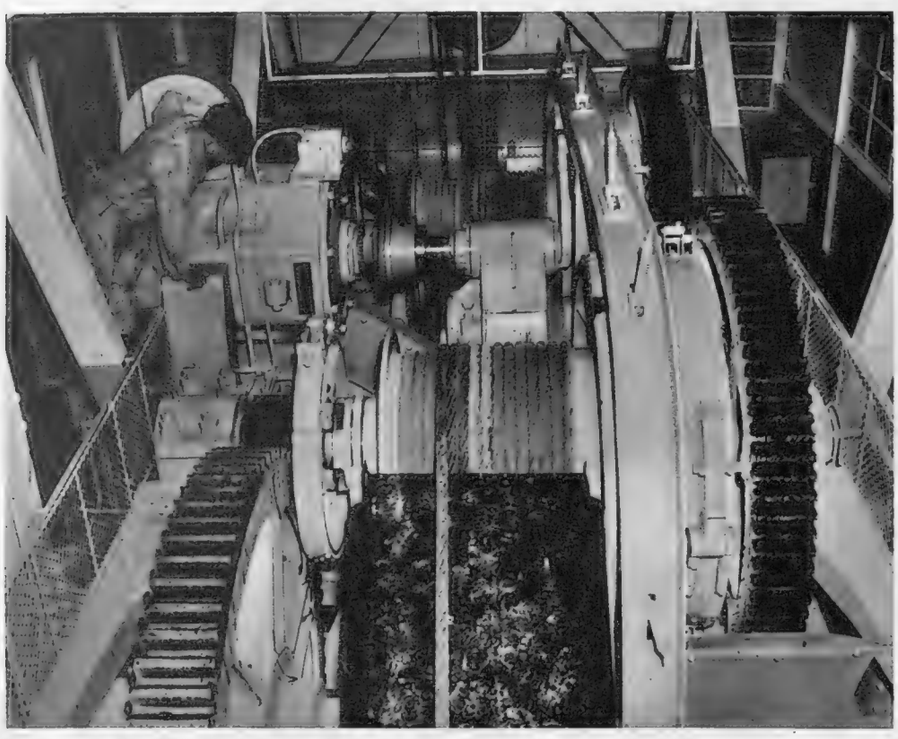


RECEIVING THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW: The Princess in the Sheldonian, where she heard the Public Orator recite the diploma and the Vice-Chancellor, who is seated beside her, deliver an oration which recalled the similar admission of the King

THE RAPIER W.150 WALKING DRAGLINE IS READY TO GO INTO ACTION ON THE LONDON BRICK COMPANY'S PROPERTY AT STEWARTBY: This giant machine weighs 164 tons and carries a 6-cub.-yard bucket on an 88-ft.-long boom, giving a working radius of 90 ft. The machine will be used for digging clay for brick-making. Similar machines are in use in various parts of the country and overseas for stripping overburden in iron-ore and coal-mining open-cast workings. Various combinations of bucket capacity and lengths of boom are fitted to this size of machine in accordance with the particular work for which it is needed. When walking, shoes are lowered to the ground on each side to take the weight, and the whole machine walks backward by steps. Draglines of even greater capacity are now under construction by Ransomes and Rapier, the Ipswich engineers, and it is hoped that they will play a vital part in developing iron-ore deposits

MACHINES WHICH WALK AND WORK

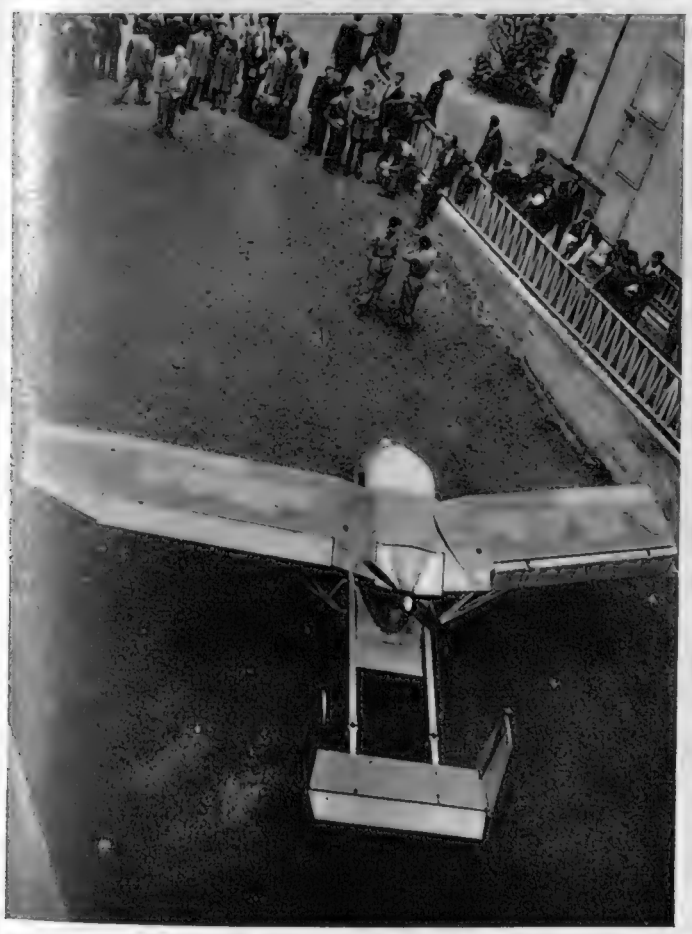
The Walking Dragline at Stewartby and the Walking Digger on the Railways



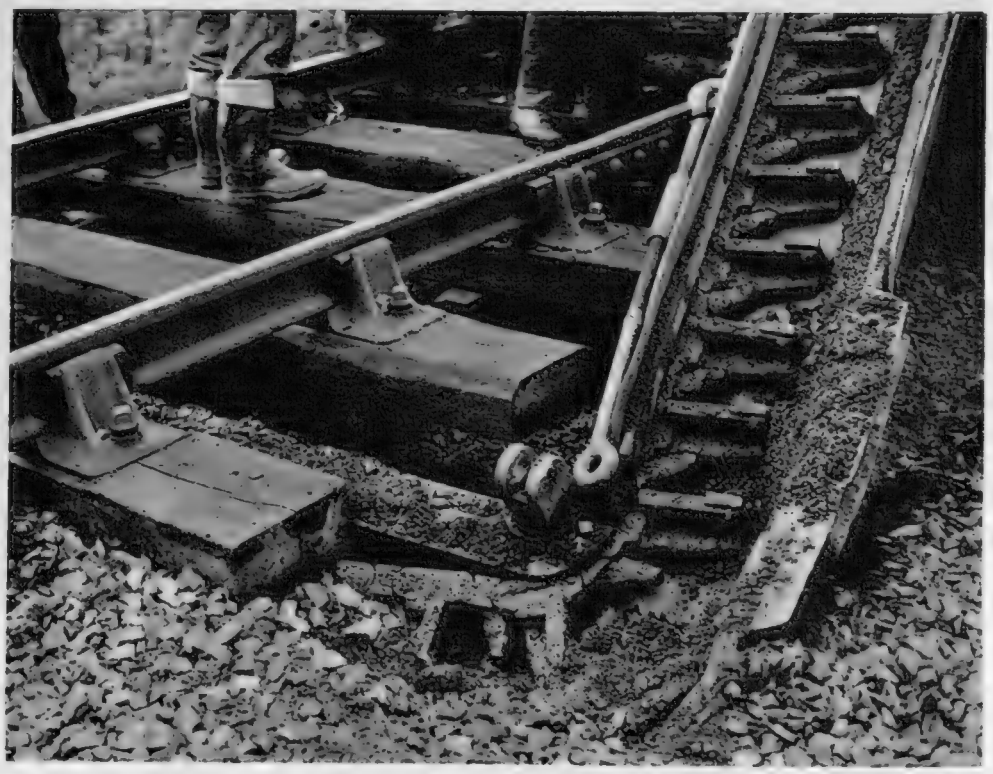
IN THE POWER HOUSE OF THE WALKING DRAGLINE: The drag drums and hoist drums within the W.150, the 164-ton walking dragline employed by the London Brick Company. The machine is driven electrically. High-tension cables from a suitable source bring in the power through the central pier on which the superstructure rotates. The main machinery derives its motive power from special Ward Leonard sets consisting of a 200-h.p. high-tension induction motor driving a 120-kw. generator. This set is mounted in the tail of the superstructure

THE FLYING TAXICAB WAS A FEATURE OF THE MILAN FAIR: This air cab, which can do 100 kilometres per hour on the road and can then unfold its wings and take off, has been designed at a small factory at Tarcento. The machine has a certain amount in common with the "Flying Flivver" produced by Mr. Robert Fulton in 1946, and since given much publicity in the United States. Fulton's design provides for the removal of the wings on conversion to roadwork, whereas in the Italian machine the wings fold (not too neatly) above the roof. The Italian model has a pusher propeller situated aft of the driver's cab. While on exhibition at the Milan Fair the machine attracted a constant stream of people, but its practical value has yet to be demonstrated

NEW AND SWIFTER METHODS ON THE BRITISH RAILWAYS—THE AUTOMATIC DIGGER IN OPERATION AT STANMORE, MIDDLESEX: The machine removes, cleans and replaces ballast beneath sleepers as it moves along the track. It is operated by eight men, and moves under its own power, covering 130 yards an hour. It digs to a depth of 3 ft. Since the close of the war much attention has been given in this country to the development of railway maintenance and repair equipment. Last year some remarkable demonstrations were given of prefabricated track-laying, and it was shown that 100 yards could be relaid in approximately seven hours, a job which by ordinary methods might take as much as six weeks. The new automatic digger should be a tremendous time-saver, and on single-track systems will prevent cessation of the service for lengthy periods of maintenance. Teams are easily trained in the operation of the digger



THE FLYING TAXICAB IS READY FOR THE AIR: The machine with wings unfolded in the exhibition park at the Milan Fair, where it attracted widespread interest. The booms, which appear to be a trifle fragile, are of a light but tough alloy



HOW THE AUTOMATIC DIGGER DELVES BENEATH THE SLEEPERS: A close-up of the new equipment on British Railways for removing and replacing ballast. One part of the machine scoops clear beneath the rails and a conveyor feeds in the new ballast and then "makes good"

MR. DEWEY TRIUMPHS OVER MR. HAROLD STASSEN IN A PUBLIC DEBATE AT PORTLAND, OREGON: In the tradition of the Lincoln-Douglas debates of nearly ninety years ago, the Governor of New York (right, standing) and the ex-Governor of Minnesota (left, seated), two favourite candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, argued point by point on the question, "Should the Communist Party be allowed?" Mr. Dewey, who has not previously been noted for taking a firm stand on any subject, declared that he was "unalterably, wholeheartedly and unswervingly against any scheme to invoke laws outlawing people because of their religious, political, social or economic ideas." Dewey brought all his vast legal experience to bear on the debate, and there is no doubt that this radio success helped towards his victory in the Oregon Primary, a victory which gives him Oregon's support in the coming Republican Convention. At the time of writing both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Stassen would appear to be losing ground to Mr. Vandenburg, whose knowledge of foreign affairs gives him a commanding position in the Republican Party

A Foreign News Survey

FIRST GUNS in the U.S. PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE

Count Bernadotte's Mission: Oil From the Sea: Vienna Remembers the Great Zionist, Herzl

COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE ONCE AGAIN ASSUMES THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR: The recently appointed United Nations mediator in Palestine, who flew to Paris from Stockholm last week and then set out to take up his vital appointment. This picture of the Count was taken at his residence in Stockholm, the Dragoon Farm, shortly after his return from Athens, where he completed a mission on behalf of the Red Cross. The Palestine Commission of eleven members flew in a Dutch aircraft displaying a red cross and "United Nations" in French and English on the fuselage. Before leaving Paris Count Bernadotte had an interview with Dr. Goldman, representative of the Jewish Agency, and he also saw M. Bidault, the Minister of Foreign Affairs

ANTICS ON THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN TURF: *Left*—Marvin Ferral suspended momentarily by his mount's nose as he was thrown to the ground as a result of a swerve in the third race at Belmont Park. *Right*—K. Barrat, an Australian apprentice, riding in the two-year-old novice handicap at Randwick, is unshipped by his mount Debonair. The incident took place in front of the starting-gate

TAPPING NEW SOURCES OF OIL WEALTH: This well, probably the first ever to be sunk in the open sea, has reached oil-bearing strata eight miles off Grand Island, Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico. The volume of output is so far insufficient to make commercial production feasible, but "wild catters" and also leaders of the industry are hailing the achievement. Humble Oil, which has tapped this huge oil bed of the Continental Shelf, is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey

"NO ONE REALLY KNOWS THE PARISIANS UNTIL HE SEES THEM IN HAPPY SUMMER MOOD LUNCHING IN ONE OF THE TREE RESTAURANTS AT ROBINSON": That was E. V. Lucas's idea about this little village hidden in the woods of Aulnay, south of Paris, when he visited it in Edwardian days, and now in 1948, the hundredth anniversary of the building of Robinson's tree restaurant, which gave its name to the village, it remains the same carefree place beloved of "grisettes" and students. To celebrate the centenary there was a parade of painters, students and "grisettes" through the streets, many of them in the costumes of 1848, and ballet stars from Paris danced the can-can and mazurkas in the cafes

EDITH EVANS ATTENDS THE SHAKESPEARE EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW: As chairman of the theatrical section of the British Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R., Miss Evans is received by Mr. Popov with a bouquet. Shakespeare has a permanent place in the Russian Theatre, and the production of *Twelfth Night*, which coincided with Miss Evans's visit, has been well attended. At the moment the theatre is undergoing a purge in Moscow, many subsidies being withdrawn

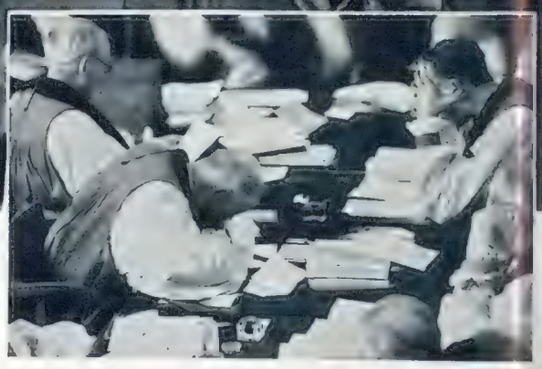
VIENNA PICKS UP THE THREADS OF HER OLD LIFE: Dr. Theodor Koerner, Lord Mayor of Vienna, laying the cornerstone of a new workers' block of flats in the twenty-second district of the Austrian capital. The block will house 300 workers' families in two- and three-roomed flats with kitchen and bathroom, and at low rentals. It is the start of a big housing programme modelled on the pre-1934 Socialist Workers' Housing Scheme, which won world fame. It was a profound shock to the people of Vienna when Dollfuss, in seeking to fight a two-way battle against the Fascists and the Socialists, brought light artillery to bear on some of the workers' flats

VIENNESE JEWS CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF THE NEW JEWISH STATE: Pilgrims at the grave of Dr. Theodor Herzl, the Viennese journalist and founder of modern Zionism, who died in 1904. The pilgrimage took place shortly after the proclamation of Israel by Mr. Ben Gurion at Tel Aviv. Herzl was born in Budapest in 1860, but the greater part of his career was associated with Vienna, where he acquired high repute as a journalist and dramatist. All his claims to renown sink into insignificance compared with his work as reviver of Jewish hopes for a restoration of political autonomy. In 1896 Herzl published his famous pamphlet "Der Judenstaat." Holding that the only alternatives for the Jews were complete merging by intermarriage or self-preservation by a national reunion, he boldly advocated the second course. His proposals aroused extraordinary enthusiasm, and he rallied the masses with sensational success. He failed, however, to convince the leaders of Jewish thought. At his congresses in Basle, Herzl proposed "establishing a publicly and legally assured home for the Jewish people in Palestine." Herzl has been described as the most influential Jewish personality of the nineteenth century

THE COLORADO BEETLE DESCENDS UPON THE ISLAND OF JERSEY: Channel Islanders, some equipped with spraying apparatus, engaged in putting insecticide on seaweed in one of the bays of La Coupe, St. Martin, where holiday-makers had discovered Colorado beetles. The beetles are believed to have been carried by a strong wind from the infected French coast. All crops on the island are being sprayed in an effort to prevent the spread of the pest. The Colorado beetle was noted in Colorado in 1850, and since then it has spread steadily eastwards. It crossed the Atlantic after the First World War, and in the early '20's the species had begun to ravage the potato fields of Western France

PANDIT NEHRU INSPECTS THE KASHMIR WOMEN'S DEFENCE CORPS: The Prime Minister of India passes down the ranks on the polo field at Srinagar. The parade was held in conjunction with celebrations to mark the granting of responsible government to Kashmir. The Maharajah has announced that a duly elected legislature is to be formed, and this will be empowered to draft its own constitution. The women of the Defence Corps carry full-sized rifles

TWO GIANT WATERSPOUTS MOVE THROUGH THE GULF OF MEXICO: This dramatic picture was taken 10 miles off Grand Isle, Louisiana, near the spot where underwater drills are at work for a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. No damage was done and the waterspouts moved on across the gulf. The drilling platform can be seen in the distance



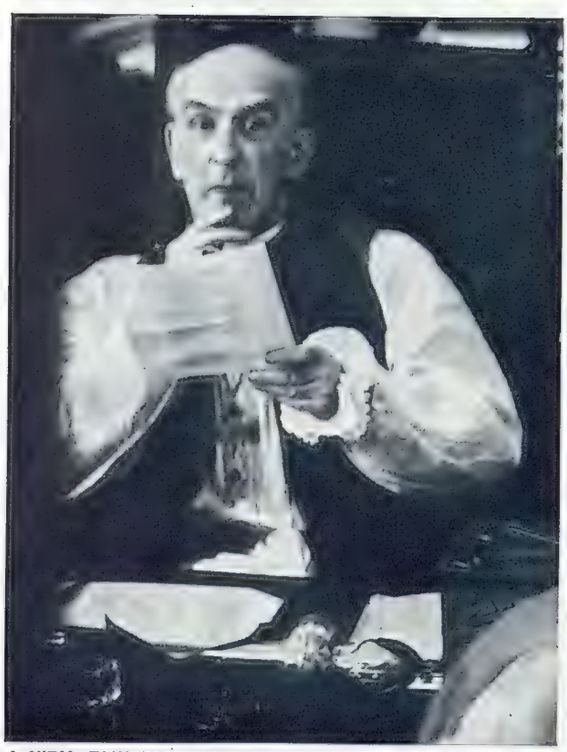
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY READING THE KING'S ROYAL ASSENT TO EXECUTE A NEW CANON AND AMEND THE RULES OF ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT: From left to right on the platform are—the Bishop of London; the Dean of St. Paul's; Dr. Fisher; and the Bishop of Winchester. *Inset on right*—Bishops deep in thought at Church House

Amending the Rules of Ecclesiastical Government

CONVOCATION and CANON LAW

Inaugurating the Lambeth Campaign

In the full Synod the Archbishop explained the procedure to be followed in regard to Canon Law revision in the Canterbury and York Convocations. The function of the Steering Committee would be to take into account the versions of the four houses of the two provinces as they arose, and to produce a conflated version for the lay members of the Church Assembly. It was later agreed in the Upper House that there should be a special convocation in January, 1949 for the purpose of proceeding with Canon Law revision. Three hundred amendments to Canon Law have been proposed, and in completing this heavy task the Church will be overtaking the arrears of 300 years.



A VITAL TASK FOR THE ARCHBISHOP: Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, who has the task of leading Convocation in the revision of Canon Law, told the assembly at Westminster that it would be a mistake to allow this process of revision to go on interminably. It was the Primate who last year rebuked Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, for writing a book contrary to the teachings of the Church

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE CHURCH IN SESSION—BISHOPS OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE LISTENING TO THE ADDRESSES FROM THE PLATFORM IN THE FULL SYNOD: In the front row, left to right, are the Bishops of Truro, Derby, Exeter and Lichfield; second row, left to right, the Bishops of Norwich and Oxford

DR. FISHER PRESIDING OVER THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE: On his right hand is Dr. Wand, Bishop of London, and on his left the Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of Peterborough. Dr. Haigh, Bishop of Winchester, had previously presented in the full Synod the report of a joint committee on the amendments of the revised lectionary. The work, he said, had taken about seven years, and in some cases difficult biblical passages had been omitted while others, not formerly heard, had been put in. Those attending matins and evensong would in future hear more of the Bible. The Lower House agreed to accept this report

THE LAMBETH CAMPAIGN—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN PROCESSION TO ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER, FOR THE INAUGURAL SERVICE: Lambeth year is aiding the Church in its missions of recalling people to the faith. The overseas Archbishops and Bishops will be touring the dioceses of England, Ireland and Wales to attend services and to explain the overseas problems of the Churches of the Anglican Communion. Only a small number of Bishops can be allocated to each diocese, so in some cases a central area has been decided upon for a See. The diocese of London arranged its Lambeth week-end campaign for the end of last month. The Archbishop of Quebec was asked to take part in it and preach in St. Paul's

THE PROCESSION OF BISHOPS IN DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER: Preceded by the Cross, they walked to St. Margaret's for the inaugural service of the Lambeth campaign. Many of these Bishops will be taking part in the campaign. The overseas Bishops are also being called upon to attend services and meetings in connexion with other ecclesiastical activities

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FORMAL GARDEN WAS ONE OF THE MOST AMBITIOUS EFFORTS AT THIS YEAR'S CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW : This period garden, set up by Winkfield Manor Nurseries, had as a centrepiece a Georgian temple with an ornamental canal surrounded by ample lawns, beds of dwarf dahlias and borders of azaleas. Visitors to the Royal Hospital Gardens, where the show took place, had good cause for wonderment at this year's achievement, and none will deny that the show has returned completely to its pre-war status. It was particularly noted that the trade exhibitors have regained much lost ground, and have been able to show many of their treasured rarities. They also hold out hope to the public of being able to buy bulbs, seeds and plants in the near future at much more moderate prices

SUMMER GLORY AT THE CHELSEA SHOW

A Magnificent Spectacle in the Grounds of the Royal Hospital

IN THE GARDEN ORNAMENTS SECTION : A varied display near the main row of tents. This picture was taken during one of the morning sessions (reserved for Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society) before the great rush of visitors which daily descended upon the gardens

THIRTY TONS OF ROCK WENT INTO THE MAKING OF THIS GARDEN : Another spectacular display at the Chelsea Flower Show. Here the broad expanse of out-cropping rock is cleft by a stream cascading into a shallow pool. The planning was varied and colourful, with candelabra primulas, dwarf phloxes and pinks among the selection of plants. The garden was designed by Mr. G. G. Whitelegg

Last week was Chelsea Week in the Borough of Chelsea, a civic week essentially built round Chelsea's most important annual event, the Royal Horticultural Society's Spring Show in the grounds of the Royal Hospital. Tens of thousands of Londoners, and thousands more garden-lovers from the Home Counties, came flocking to Chelsea for this great event, and although the rain teemed down on the opening day, the visitors were rewarded by a post-war show of pre-war magnificence. The most spectacular feature was the series of formal and informal gardens, and the cunning with which these had, in the space of a few days, been moulded into the landscape was remarked by all. This was not the only big problem confronting the exhibitors, and some of them are said to have achieved prodigies of forcing and retarding so that their plants should be just at their best for the week of weeks. To the appreciative visitor, with a true knowledge of the horticultural art, this was probably the most notable feature of the show. Completely absent was the ancient cry of the amateur : "You should have seen our petunias yesterday." The show contained a wider range of flowers than usual, the warm weather having brought into bloom varieties that usually appear some time after the show is over. For the scientifically minded, there were exhibits from the various horticultural research stations, while lovers of garden gadgets were in their element.

A TYPICAL GARDEN FOR A PREFABRICATED HOUSE : This display was with the aid of the London County Council. The idea was to ground of the size normally allocated to a "prefab." The with veronicas, salvias, and other plants suitable for towns.

SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN ON THE OPENING DAY—CROWDS ROAMING THROUGH THE GROUNDS OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL : This picture was taken near the garden furniture, ornament and ironwork section, a few yards from the gate leading on to the Chelsea Embankment. The crowds on the opening day were enormous, and part of the showgrounds became quite a quagmire after the heavy rainstorms of the morning. The general public were admitted after 1 p.m. each day

A GLADE OF RHODODENDRONS : This garden created by Mr. Percy Cane was approached through another garden somewhat in the Italian style. The informal setting-out of the colourful rhododendrons attracted general admiration. Half-hidden round a bend of one of the beds was a circular-topped summer house

as organised by the Women's Voluntary Services o show just what can be achieved with a plot of rock garden, made with cement rubble, was gay Behind the token house is a sizeable vegetable plot

A SKILFUL BLEND OF THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL : Here Trecharne slate has been used to make a garden house with a pool and terrace flanked by lawns and beds. Pelargoniums, petunias and other summer flowers were the principal flowers in this setting. The use of Trecharne slate was most effective. This year the indoor exhibits at the show were on a vast scale, the marquees, where they were displayed, covering an area of three acres

THE AUSTRALIAN RUN-GETTING MACHINE IS ALMOST CHECKED

The M.C.C. Put a Brake on the Visitors at Lord's and Lancashire Nearly Halt Them

In their first half-dozen matches in England the Australians had it very much their own way with a riot of runs on perfect wickets and successive victories by an innings. Bradman, as usual, dominated the scoring and brought his average to the formidable figure of 123. Towards the end of May the Australians came to Lord's, and although they amassed a monumental 552 runs in their first innings, commentators noted a slowing-up in their machine-like precision of run-getting. Unfortunately the M.C.C., all save Len Hutton, failed badly before Miller and Toshack; but the match at least indicated that the Australians are not supermen. Last week their vulnerability was confirmed when they went up to Manchester and were skittled out by the County side for a mere 204, the youthful Hilton twice claiming Don Bradman among his victims, the Don being returned to the pavilion with 11 and 46 to his credit. For once the Australian bowling had to come to the rescue of the batsmen, and when Lancashire's turn came to bat, they fared worse than their opponents

THE VAST CROWD WHICH THRONGED THE HEADQUARTERS OF CRICKET TO SEE THE AUSTRALIANS: Some of the 33,000 spectators who packed Lord's for the Test Match dress rehearsal, when the Marylebone Cricket Club pitted their strength against the tourists. On the first day of the match the Australian rate of scoring was well below their high average, but Bradman's 98 and Miller's century gave the capacity crowd value for money

K. R. MILLER HITS A SIX OFF LAKER: This fine all-rounder from New South Wales was in rather subdued mood on the opening day of the M.C.C. match, but when this picture was taken on the following Monday he was his boisterous self again. Laker, one of the slow-bowling successes of 1947, is not used to this kind of treatment

IN A TEAM OF BRILLIANT FIELDERS VICE-CAPTAIN HASSETT RANKS ONLY SECOND TO HIS CAPTAIN, DON BRADMAN: Here he is about to catch Cranston off Toshack's bowling. This was in the M.C.C.'s disastrous first innings of 189 in reply to the 552 rather laboriously compiled by the Australians. Cranston, who scored 21, attempted to scatter the fieldsmen who were crowding rather too eagerly around about him

LEN HUTTON HAS SHOWN A WELCOME RETURN TO FORM: With 52 in the first innings and 64 in the second, the Yorkshire and England No. 1 showed that the Australian attack held no terrors for him. This picture was taken as he hit a boundary on the leg side off one of the medium-paced deliveries of Toshack. Toshack is a pupil of O'Reilly

DENIS COMPTON, LAST YEAR'S RECORD-BREAKER IN CENTURIES AND AGGREGATE, PUTS ONE THROUGH THE SLIPS OFF TOSHACK: The Middlesex star did not get going in either innings. Toshack kept a splendid length throughout, and Compton never seemed to be comfortable against this bowler, who turns the ball both ways Australia's No. 1 keeper, who is here seen behind the stumps, is Don Tallon of Queensland

CAPTAIN DEIGHTON RUNS HARD FOR IT TO MAKE HIS GROUND : Hassett has made a smart return, and Don Tallon has whipped off the bails, but he is a fraction too late. Deighton had the distinction of getting Bradman's wicket, but during the course of the match he sent down some rather expensive overs. In 1947 Captain Deighton's appearances in first-class cricket were not very regular

EDRICH DIVES AFTER A BALL FROM BARNES : Whether with the ball, when pounding down with a few ferocious opening overs, with the bat, when cheerfully piling up the runs, or in the field Edrich is energy personified. Now playing as an amateur, he is a candidate for England's captaincy, but has to face the resistance of those who do not favour the leadership of ex-professionals. Last year Edrich scored 3539 runs, and in common with Compton beat Tom Hayward's record aggregate

IKIN, AT FIRST SLIP, JUST MISSES BARNES : A dramatic incident during the Australian first innings in the match against Lancashire, when the tourists had to go in on a sticky wicket. The bowler was young Malcolm Hilton, who soon afterwards accounted for Barnes, Bradman, I. Johnson and Lindwall, helping to dismiss Australia for 204. Hilton was playing in his first Lancashire County match of the season

D. G. BRADMAN, BOWLED HILTON, 11 : This was what happened when the Australian skipper tried to cut a ball from Malcolm Hilton, the young player from Oldham. The ball was turning in from the off, and as Bradman just snicked it, it came on to his wicket. Afterwards Hilton was toasted at lunch and clapped by club members. Hilton first played cricket on a cinder pitch behind his home. He flights the ball cleverly, and is not afraid to toss it well up

MALCOLM HILTON, THE NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD LEFT-ARM BOWLER, IN ACTION AT OLD TRAFFORD : Hilton, like Bedford in 1947, may be the find of the season, and there is no doubt that his performance against the Australians was no fluke

Home News in Pictures

FROM LONDON and the PROVINCES

UNITS OF THE SWEDISH NAVY PENETRATE TO THE HEART OF BRISTOL : Ratings of the destroyer "Stockholm" at work on their vessel made fast at Narrow Quay. Two destroyers of the Swedish Naval Cadet College Squadron made the visit accompanied by the coast-defence ship *Fylgia*, and of the total complement, about 200 were trainees. Officers of the squadron have been entertained by the Lord Mayor of Bristol, and have drunk the health of the city in "Bristol Milk." The *Fylgia*, of 4,310 tons, is a veteran, having been completed over forty years ago. The *Stockholm* was completed in 1936

A GIFT FOR KING HAAKON : The 1,600-ton diesel-engined "Norge," formerly Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's "Philante," and now the world's most luxurious private yacht, was taken over last week by eighty Norwegian sailors at Southampton, for King Haakon of Norway, as a seventy-fifth birthday gift from his people. As the "Philante," the sleek lines of Mr. Sopwith's yacht were a familiar sight at regattas and yacht races the world over

THE NEW ROAD TO WEMBLEY STADIUM—AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE "OLYMPIC WAY," WHICH TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL FOLLOW DURING THE PERIOD OF THE GAMES : The Fourteenth Olympiad opens in July, when the burning torch from the village of Olympia, Southern Greece, completes the last stage of its journey by runners. The Wembley Stadium, where a special running track has been laid down, and the neighbouring Empire Pool will be the main centres for the Games, all the track and field events being held there, also the finals of the football and hockey, swimming, boxing, fencing and gymnastic events. The Stadium can hold about 99,000 spectators, and the car parks can accommodate up to 2,000 vehicles

THE NEWLY-UNEARTHED TESSELLATED PAVEMENT ON THE BRISTOL HOUSING ESTATE AT LAWRENCE WESTON : Two pavements have been brought to light and both are in excellent condition. They formed part of the villa of a Romano-Briton of the fourth century. This picture shows the tessellated floor of the Triclinium or drawing-room of the villa. Altogether five chambers have been uncovered, a small room paved with flagstones, a large cold-water bath, the hypocaust system, and the skeleton of a girl believed to be that of a Roman slave, in a crouching position facing east, the traditional way. It has been established that the villa was a self-contained unit, the home of a prosperous Romano-Briton of the fourth century. Mr. B. G. O'Neill, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, was much impressed on his recent visit to the site, and as a result of his report the Director of Bristol Museum has requested the Bristol Housing Committee to allow excavation for three months A remarkable sight, the walls of the villa stand beside a rough road, surrounded by contractors' equipment. A row of post-war permanent houses stretch away in the distance

THE LAWRENCE WESTON HOUSING ESTATE, SCENE OF THE GREAT ROMAN FIND : A view of the estate showing (centre foreground) the roped-off area where the Roman villa has been brought to light. Bristol Museum authorities are supervising the excavations, and building work on this section of the estate has been postponed by the contractors to allow sufficient time for a decision to be taken with regard to the future of the Roman villa

A SON OF THE MAHATMA PAYS A VISIT TO BRITAIN: Mr. Devadas Gandhi, managing editor of the "Hindustan Times," seen on arrival at Southampton by air with his wife, a daughter of Mr. C. H. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General-designate of the Indian Dominion

MR. HUGH DALTON ACCOMPANIES LABOUR M.P.S ON A RAMBLE OVER THE PENNINE WAY: The ex-Chancellor and his colleagues during their 45-mile tramp from Middleton-in-Teesdale, to Bardon Mill, Northumberland. Leading the party is Mr. Tom Stephenson, Secretary of the Pennine Way Association, and he is followed by Mr. Blenkinsop, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, Mr. Chetwynd, M.P. for Stockton-on-Tees, Mrs. Barbara Castle, M.P. for Blackburn, Mr. Dalton, M.P. for Bishop Auckland, Mr. de Freitas, Under-Secretary of State for Air, and Mr. Willey, M.P. for Sunderland. The walk was undertaken to provide the M.P.s with the background for legislation on national parks. In all sorts of weather they made their way over rugged country from the upper reaches of the Tees to the South Tyne

IN **CHESHIRE SALT MINE: A shotfirer pressing in a charge prior to blasting at the famous Deep Meadow Bank Mine at Winsford, which still keeps up a steady rate of production. 1,000,000 tons of salt have been taken from the mine in 107 years**

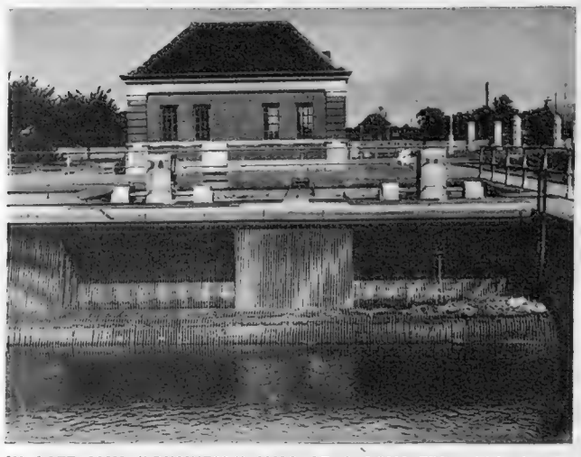
THEY WORK ON THE ROCK-FACE BY CANDLELIGHT: Men preparing to place in position an undercutter which undermines the salt and makes it possible to extract it in bulk from the depths of the Deep Meadow Bank Mine at Winsford, Cheshire. The mine, covering an area of 22 acres, is 450 ft. in depth and the tunnels are in places more than 20 ft. high. In England salt is usually obtained from brine springs, which derive their saline character from deposits of salt. In Cheshire the mineral occurs in lenticular deposits, and in the Winsford mine a thickness of 100 ft. is not uncommon

LONDON IS TO HAVE TWO HOUSES BUILT MAINLY OF CHINA CLAY: Made of pre-cast concrete units from material obtained from the "slag" heaps of the Cornish china-clay pits, these houses are said to be cheap and sound in construction. They are going up on the London County Council's Brook Estate at Greenwich, in the first place as an experiment. They are said to be the first of their kind erected outside Cornwall

MY BABU, FAVOURITE FOR THE 1948 DERBY, LEADS THE STRING AT EXERCISE AT NEWMARKET: The Maharajah of Baroda's fine colt, which won the 2000 Guineas in such brilliant style, leaving the training quarters en route for the gallops. Following My Babu are Sayajirao, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger, 1947, in the Maharajah of Baroda's colours, Valbridge, Aces High and Star of Baroda

DROUGHT LOOMS AHEAD IN THE THAMES VALLEY

A Vast Reduction in Flow Follows an April Without Showers

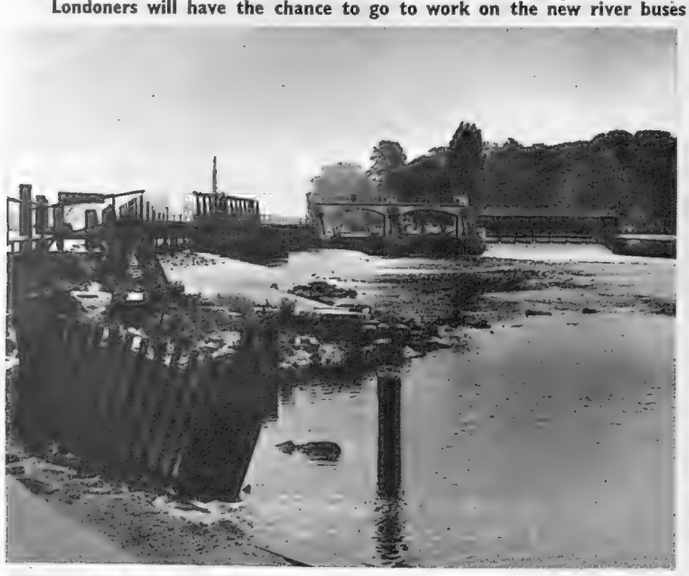


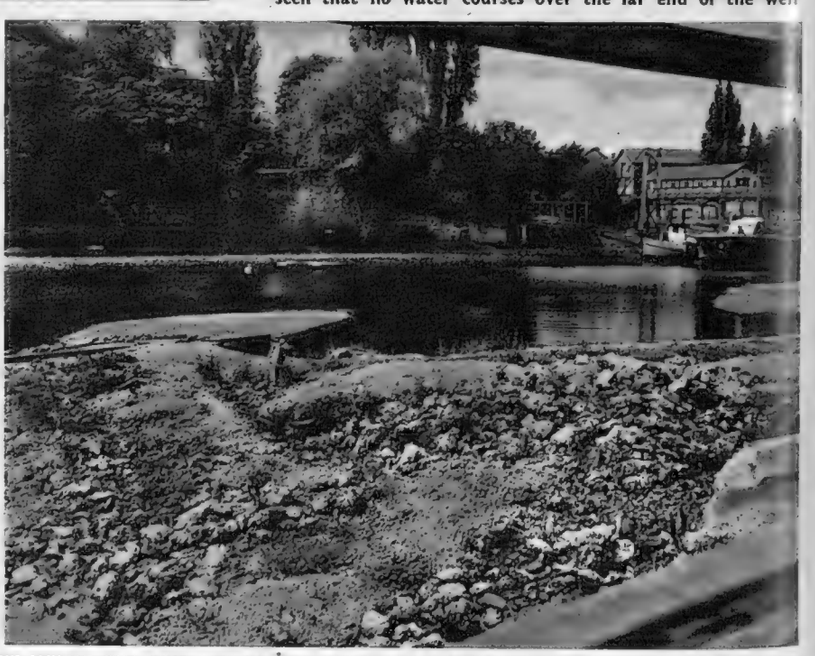
IN LATE MAY "BUSINESS" WAS AT A LOW EBB: This is the main water intake for London's reservoirs at Laleham and Staines. Taken at the height of the spring drought the picture shows the markedly low level of the water

THE NEW KING GEORGE V RESERVOIR AT STAINES NOWHERE REACHES THE TOP AND PROVIDES FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE SPRINGTIME DROUGHT: The reservoir, built for the Metropolitan Water Board, was opened last November by the King. Its capacity is 4,446,000,000 gallons of water, and it is capable of increasing the gross capacity of water in reserve at Staines by over 130 per cent. The reservoir is filled during the period of high flow, and should in normal times be ample to satisfy the Water Board's storage requirements. This may not be so in 1948, as the spring drought was of long duration

MAY TIME AT PENTON HOOK: The steamer "Reading" passing through the lock. This summer it is expected that the river steamers will enjoy a popularity they have not known since pre-war days, and some Londoners will have the chance to go to work on the new river buses

DOWN BY THE WEIR AT PENTON HOOK: After the long spring drought the flow is sluggish in the extreme. It will be seen that no water courses over the far end of the weir





TEDDINGTON TELLS A TALE—EVIDENCE OF THE SPRING DROUGHT AT THE POINT WHERE THE RIVER BEGINS ITS HALF-TIDAL CAREER: *Left*—Water passing over the weir at a rate of 500,000,000 gallons per day as compared with the 1,096,000,000 gallons normal during May. *Right*—The muddy banks of the Teddington backwater. From Teddington to Richmond the Thames is half-tidal, and the main force of the tide is felt from Richmond to the Estuary. The storage of water is done at Staines, where there are three reservoirs, the King George VI completed last year, and two smaller reservoirs completed in 1902

THE QUINCENTENARY RECITAL AT ETON COLLEGE CHAPEL—DR. SYDNEY WATSON, THE PRECENTOR OF ETON, CONDUCTING THE CHOIRS IN THE PROGRAMME OF ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC: The occasion was the musical celebration of an ancient alliance between four collegiate bodies, the quincentenary of the "amicabilis concordia" between New College, Oxford, Winchester College, King's College, Cambridge, and Eton College. Dr. Watson, Eton's Precentor, has been organist in turn of New College and of Winchester. One critic declared: "The amalgamation of three choirs for special performances is fairly common in English musical life, but the assembling together of four is unique; at any rate, in the circumstances of the recital at Eton. These four choirs made a glorious sound—pure because of their traditional style, strong because of their exceptional numbers, dulcet and brilliant, delicate and solid. Dr. Henry Ley, Dr. Watson's predecessor at Eton, returned to his old organ and played for anthems of Parry and Wesley and Vaughan Williams's very characteristic "Te Deum," as well as solos by way of interludes. Half of the elaborate programme consisted of unaccompanied motets"

A FOUR-CHOIRS RECITAL AT ETON COLLEGE

"Whittington Week" in the City of London; Gunners Take Part in Tower of London Ceremonial

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON INAUGURATES "WHITTINGTON WEEK": Sir Frederick Wells, standing (towards right) behind the City Mace, during the service in the blitzed Church of St. Michael Royal, College Hill, E.C. The church was built in 1677-78, and made a collegiate church from funds left by Sir Richard Whittington

On left—"Whittington Week" in the City of London focused attention on the Bishop of London's appeal for a spiritual revival, and commemorated the work and the spirit of Sir Richard Whittington, three times Lord Mayor of London. It was fitting enough that the inaugural ceremony should take place at the blitzed church of St. Michael Paternoster Royal. The church was not only built by funds left by Whittington, but in the old church, destroyed in the Fire, Whittington was buried no fewer than three times: once at his death in 1423; again in Edward IV's time, when he was disinterred and reburied; and again in the time of Queen Mary after a further disinterment. The Lord Mayor's arrival at the church for last week's service was greeted by the sounding of trumpets and ringing of hand-bells

THE YEOMAN GAOLER WITH HIS GUNNER ESCORT: Since taking over at the Tower of London recently from the Scots Guards, men of the 98th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment (Felixstowe), Royal Artillery, have been carrying out the duties formerly performed by the Guards. Among these is the traditional and ancient Ceremony of the Keys, which has been observed, every night, through many centuries. Each night the Keys, under the care of the Yeoman Warder or Yeoman Gaoler, are taken under armed escort to the various parts of the Tower, and the doors and gates duly made fast. On arrival at the guard-room the Yeoman Warder removes his Tudor bonnet with the words, "God Preserve King George," to which the armed escort replies "Amen"

AN EXAMPLE OF MODERN EQUIPMENT TO SPEED UP LOADING AND DISCHARGING A CARGO-LINER: Handy little vehicles like this "Stackatruc" will not only transport a "pallet," but will lift it to the required height ready for stowing on lorry or truck. There is no question of items being lifted separately

HUSTLE IN PORT and on the HIGH SEAS

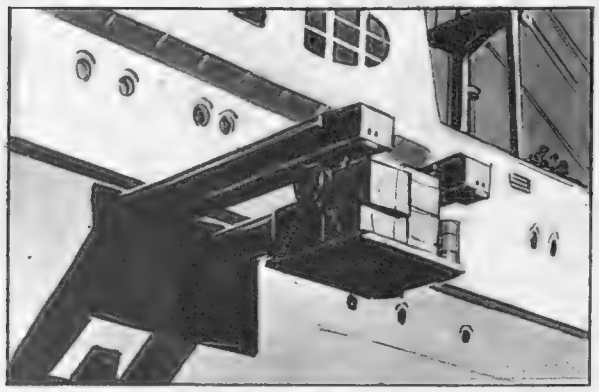
How our Larger Ships can Achieve More Voyages per Year

The present tendency is to build larger cargo ships making more voyages per year. To fill the gaps in the fleets in many British companies, numerous Liberty-type ships are temporarily running as cargo-liners, and will in due course be replaced by new, specially designed tonnage, which will emphasise still more the marked increase in size and speed. Shipowners find that so long as freak speeds are not aimed at, the larger and faster ships are relatively cheaper to operate. Thanks to engineering improvements the sea speeds of cargo ships have increased in comparatively recent years from 8 to 12-14 knots. Capital costs have risen enormously, and therefore shipowners are demanding speedier turn-rounds for their ships when in port.

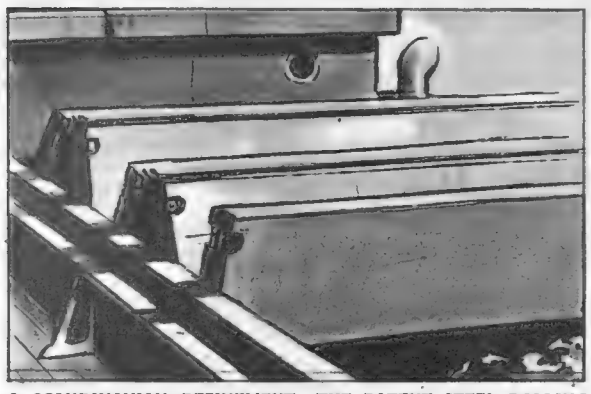
Dock authorities are therefore faced with the problem of dealing with a decreasing number of ships making more voyages each year and requiring quicker handling. Yet an analysis shows that a certain group of ships which in 1938-39 spent about 200 days at sea and the rest in port were now at sea for 146 days, while the remaining 219 were spent in port. Put another way, these ships were spending over fifty extra days in port, equivalent to one more round voyage per year.

So the time shipowners are saving at sea at very great cost is entirely nullified by detention in port. Only a short time ago, Mr. Bevin made an appeal to dock workers to help speed the ships. Much can also be done in many places to increase port organisation and equipment, resulting in quicker handling of cargo before delivery and after discharge, and the use of labour in two 8-hour shifts instead of one shift, plus overtime, is advocated. On the ships themselves there is much which can be improved, such as the provision of ample and well-placed derricks, ensuring that the large holds can be unloaded by the time the other smaller ones are empty. The provision of sliding steel hatch-covers in a large ship with 'tween decks can result, for instance, in a saving of 10 per cent. of the stevedores' time.

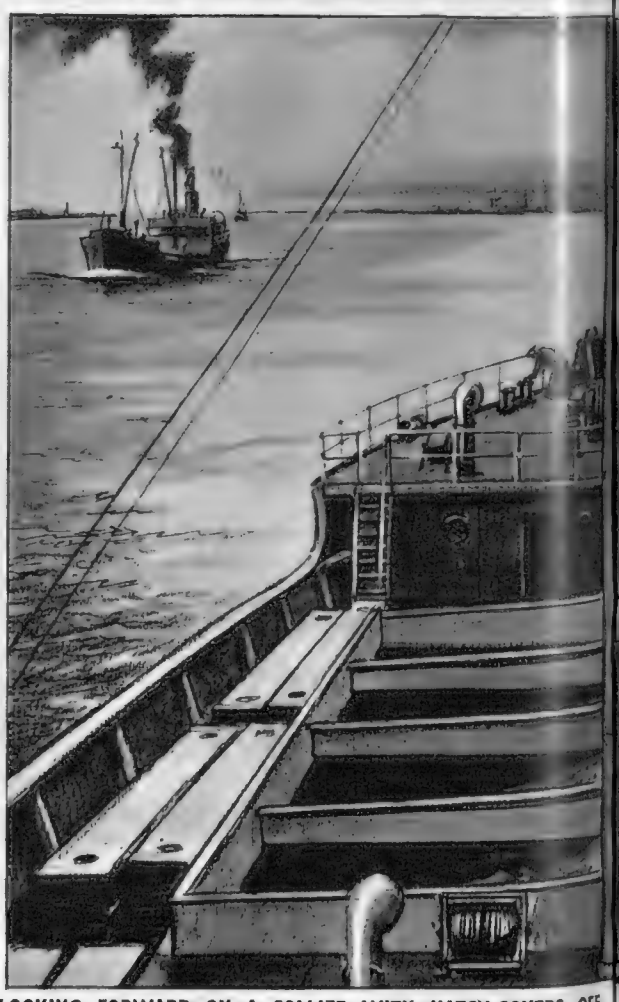
(Drawings by L. T. Dunn)



THE NEWLY-DESIGNED "SIPORTER": This is fitted on America's latest passenger liner, the *President Cleveland*, which permits cargo to be loaded and discharged through a side opening by means of the ship's own gear. The trolley operating on the retractable beams is powered by a 15-h.p. motor



A SCANDINAVIAN REFINEMENT—THE PATENT STEEL ROLLING HATCH-COVERS FITTED ON THE NEW ICELANDIC MOTOR-SHIP "GODAFOSS": Designed by Burmeister and Wain, the famous Copenhagen shipbuilders, these covers can be easily adapted for all sizes of hatches, and with the aid of a deck winch it takes but half a minute to open or shut them

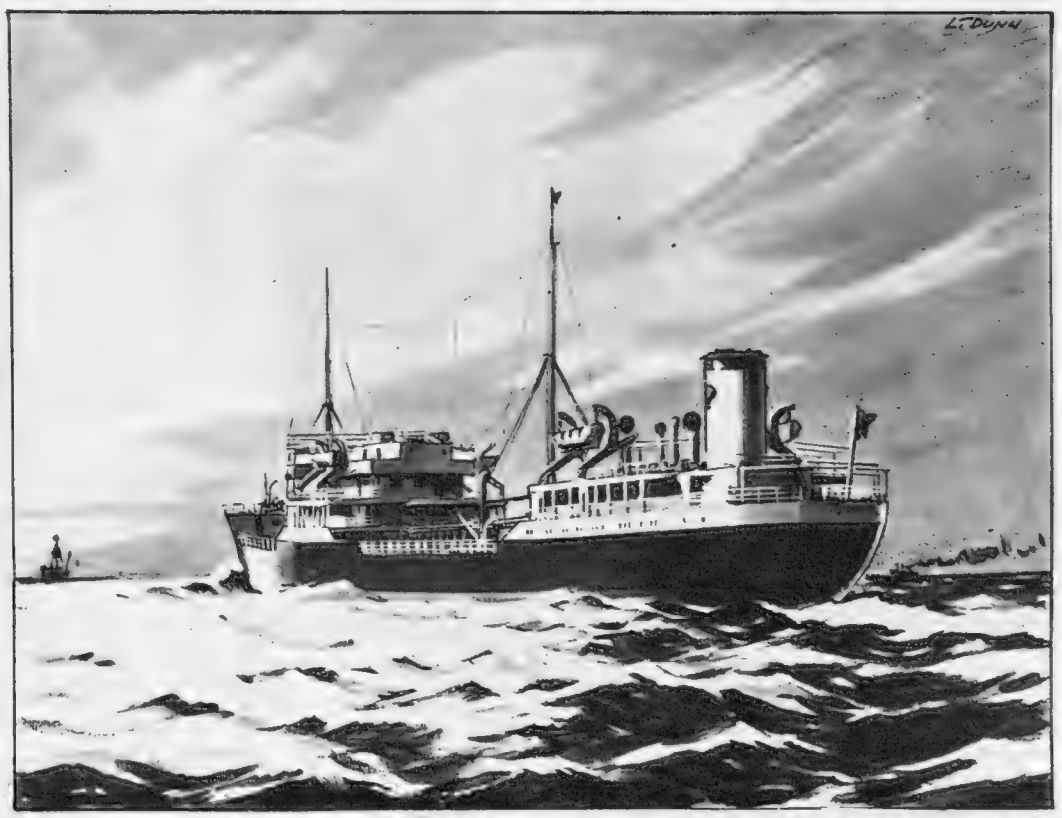


LOOKING FORWARD ON A COLLIER WITH HATCH-COVERS OFF shown the old-fashioned wooden hatch-covers which have to be have been folded up and stowed away. These hatch-covers occupy sliding steel hatch-covers. These run on rollers and are manipulated

THE IDEAL DERRICK LAY-OUT FOR A TYPICAL LARGE CARGO-LINER: Derricks must be long enough to reach plumb over any barges which may be lying alongside even when at an angle to the hull. Each mast should have two 10-ton derricks and four lighter ones, of about 5-ton capacity. Attached to the foremast there should also be one extra heavy derrick, capable of lifting loads from 30 to 50 tons or more. For speedy loading and discharge, it is a great advantage to have the larger holds, at least, double-rigged (i.e., with derricks arranged at each end)

SOME VITAL POINTS IN SECURING HIGH-SPEED UNLOADING: The ideal berth equipment for handling a typical cargo-liner of about 10,000 tons capacity should consist of a battery of six movable electric cranes of 3- and 6-ton capacity with an extra 15-ton one available if required, all able to discharge from or load into either lorry, railway waggon or transit shed. By mooring the ship slightly away from the quayside, barges can then lie each side of her and be dealt with by the ship's derricks, which should be long enough to reach clear over them

AS SHE ARRIVES AT HER DISCHARGING BERTH: On the left are manhandled separately after the outer covering of canvas hatch tarpaulins nearly all the deck space. On the right can be seen the advantages of by a winch. Hauled back, they are lifted on end and stowed compactly



DESTINED FOR FAME IN THE WORLD OF MARINE ENGINEERING—THE NEW TYNE-BUILT DIESEL-ELECTRIC TANKER "AURIS," OWNED BY THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD.: In the near future "Auris" will be the subject of marine gas-turbine experiments, when one of her four 8-cylinder Diesel engines is removed and a gas turbine substituted. With her gross tonnage of 8,221, she will be the largest ship so fitted. It is expected that there will be a saving in the region of £6,000 per year in her fuel bill. The cost of a gas-turbine unit is about four-fifths of that of an ordinary turbine

TIDINGS FROM BALLYLICKEY

A Glimpse of Old Ireland Down by Bantry Bay

By CHARLES GRAVES

BALLYLICKEY, BANTRY.

THIS is a perfect place from which to tour Killarney and the Ring of Kerry, not to mention the lesser-known peninsulas which jut out towards the United States. But about the journey down from Courtown: one thing is apparent, that the Irish, so generous in other ways, are frequently close-fisted when it comes to tipping and, whenever you tip, you are liable to be given back the change before being rewarded with a glowing smile when you explain the situation. This part of Ireland is full of hotels, and I 'm prepared to wager more than ever that the invisible export of tourism is worth more than the export of livestock. Needless to say, you have to be careful which hotel you pick, and are told fearsome tales about the poor food and grubbiness of the ones you have not visited. Quite frankly, though, I 've met nothing but clean tablecloths and enormous helpings of steaks, lamb, anything you want even at what would be described as commercial hotels in England. Apart from these there are innumerable hotels, only slightly bigger than guest-houses, whose comfort is that of a private house. And they are all licensed. As for the pubs, known as bars, all of them, however poor-looking from the outside, are stocked with any amount of the finest sherry, green chartreuse, and what have you. And the most I 've been charged for a large glass of sherry is 2s. 1d., and that was in a luxury hotel in Dublin. So much for food and drink—for the moment.

Round here one sees numbers of jennets—in other words, the progeny of a stallion and a she-ass. But so far I 've seen only one mule. Maybe that is a coincidence. . . . An excellent tip, if arriving in a town without knowing where to stay or eat, is to ask the Civil Guard, alias the local police constable. He is deliciously frank and never wrong. Another generality is the number of lunatic asylums in the Twenty-six Counties. I should think that the vital statistics would be almost as breath-taking as the number of pubs per thousand inhabitants. Both in Bantry and Dingle there are fifty-two. At Bantry there are ten in a row. O'Donovan's was my favourite. It 's where all the Spanish sailors come. At the moment there are eight Spanish trawlers in the harbour. Their captains make any excuse, apparently, to come into Bantry, and the joke is that children who refuse to learn a word of Irish, although it is compulsory in the schools, become fluent Spanish talkers at the age of four or five, owing to the frequency of the visits of Franco's fishermen. The trading between Ireland and Spain is, of course, hundreds of years old, and so has been the inter-marrying, particularly after the Spanish Armada. This is specially true of Dingle, where no fewer than nineteen Spanish ships failed to sail for home, their crews staying behind and marrying local girls. You can still see traces of Spanish blood—dark, ivory-cheeked girls with larger and more luminous eyes—at Ventry, Dunquin and Dingle itself.

Most of the market towns through which I have passed have entirely recovered from both the departure of the British Army, the dissolution of the Irish regiments, and the " economic war " of the '30's. It was, of course, the war that did it. And to-day the price of store cattle reaches fantastic heights, as also do hunters, 'chasers and racehorses generally. To revert to the official teaching of Irish, this is a terrible waste of time in many ways, and many a child who is taught the Irish name of a big Irish town has no idea that it is really Limerick, or wherever it may be. The Dingle peninsula, however, benefits very considerably by it, being one of the three main places where the language is truly indigenous and not artificially inseminated. Students go by the cart-load to learn to talk the language colloquially, which reminds me of a wonderful character, nicknamed Sean O'Cota—John of the Cloak—who was hired by the Irish Government to produce a monumental work on the language. He used to be paid in instalment, at so much a word. Towards the end, or so they say, he ran out of the vocabulary and produced a new crop of portmanteau words. He died not long ago, but the tome is still, I believe, only in proof. Naturally, I paid a visit to Mount St. Melleray, the Trappist monastery, and was shown round, like other visitors. It seems that, in view of the vow of silence, many of the monks still do not know that there was a war on, or that Jerusalem has been the centre of fighting recently. They read no newspapers, they hear no radio. Their chief knowledge of the outside world is provided on rare occasions when the Lord Abbot, in directing them to communal prayer, tells them that there is some specific section of the outside world for whom their prayers are wanted. Apart from that, some of the monks are visited by relatives and are given permission to talk to them. But those with no relations might well be entirely ignorant of what has been happening since 1939. It is quite certain that few of the older ones have ever heard of Hitler or Mussolini by name, or of Winston Churchill, if it comes to that.

Other interesting angles on life as lived in this part of the country are that Saturdays are full working days—even Whit Saturdays—and that Thursdays are the half-day. Hence racing on Thursdays; no drink can be served on Good Friday, St. Patrick's Day, Christmas Day or election day; many shops are open on Sunday afternoons; Gallic football, much more popular here than soccer, is a game in which, roughly, everyone of the fifteen men on either side is allowed to do what only the goalkeeper at soccer can do—punt, drop-kick, run three yards with the ball in his hands, catch the ball, bounce it, fist it, quite apart from dribbling it. You can imagine that it is quite a game, with temporary casualties all over the place, substitutes coming on every few minutes, but—when County Wexford met County Tipperary—only two fist fights between players during the half-hour I watched it.

At Waterford I had a bet on a race in one of the local betting shops, and learnt two things. The first was that I could not be paid until the following day; the second was that I could pay my betting tax—1s. 6d. in the £—in advance. The advantage is that if you have a winning bet you have only paid on your original stake, and not on your total winnings. Against that, if your horses do not oblige, you have paid the tax on a losing ticket. Actually mine won, and to-day I received a postal order from Waterford.

Waterford has a lot of beggars. Cork, though many people think it has finer shops than Dublin, has even more. They come up to you with outstretched palms, daring you to refuse. The answer to this problem is to say, " Nil Gaelic ahgum. Nil Aregath ahgum." This means, " I do not speak Irish and I haven't any money." I tried it once with the most ludicrous result. The man could not believe his ears, so I had to give him something after all.

Apart from the beggars, the Irish are as civil and charming as ever. You do not hear a single rude word. Shop assistants, waiters, everyone you meet is friendly. It is only by coming over here that you realise how short-tempered we all are in England. No wonder, of course, but there it is. Generally speaking, and away from the slums of Dublin, people look ruddy, well-fed, positively burly. The country folk seem, on the average, to be at least 2 ins. taller than Cockneys or Geordies. Oddly enough, though, you seldom meet women between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five in the villages and small towns, though there are any amount of children and 'teen-age girls, as well as women in the fifties up to the seventies. Perhaps the others have all moved into the big towns, and, indeed, the ever-increasing size of Dublin must seriously worry Mr. Costello, just as the similar drift from countryside to city is worrying the President of the Swiss Confederation. Dublin's population is out of all proportion to the rest of the Twenty-six Counties.

As for scenery, the Ring of Kerry, Parknasilla, Waterville and Killarney, to name the three main watering-places, is as impossibly lovely as ever, but heaven help the motorist who tries to look at the view and avoid the asses (donkeys to you), stray cattle, cyclists, horse-carts and, above all, the Irish motorists, who would be far more at home in France, where driving on the right-hand side is the rule of the road. My own chauffeur, who comes from Armagh, takes a decidedly dim view of his southern confrères. At least, however, the traffic cops in this part of the world are not a cross between a physical jerks instructor and Sir Malcolm Sargent conducting a symphony orchestra—as they are in Dublin. You know what they mean when they call you on, or hold you up. In Dublin the traffic policemen all have their own gestures—very often that of a hurdy-gurdy player suddenly revolving in reverse—followed by a left hook and a right cross. How English motorists ever understand old " Rubber Wrists " on a certain bridge in Dublin passes my comprehension.

But doubtless they don't, and it 's just another of the local miracles.

THE QUOICH DAM AND THE QUOICH POWER STATION: An artist's impression of the proposed works which will utilise the vast power of the River Garry in Inverness-shire. This Garry scheme will cost £4,850,000

INVERGARRY DAM AND INVERGARRY POWER STATION: This dam, 1,026 ft. long and 84 ft. high, will provide the water for the power station situated on the north bank of the Garry near its outlet into Loch Oich

THE MORISTON PROJECT: The Ceannacroc power station (left) and the Invermoriston dam (right). Like the other projects of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, it will provide considerable employment

A MASTER PLAN FOR THE HIGHLANDS.—The problem of the crofter counties, which was discussed in a special SPHERE feature last week, is being tackled by the Highlands and Islands Advisory Panel, who are hammering out a master plan for Highland development and re-development. Looming large in this development picture is the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, which has just announced two schemes which will utilise the vast water-power resources of Glen Garry and Glen Moriston in Inverness-shire for the production of about 384,000,000 units of electricity per annum. These schemes cover a total area of 309 square miles north-west of the Great Glen, and they will provide power for future industrial development in the Inverness–Fort William areas. Considerable permanent employment will be provided by these schemes, and a village will be built at Invermoriston to accommodate some of the permanent workers in the area. Houses are also being built by the Forestry Commission, and there is no doubt that the various schemes can play a vital part in Highland rehabilitation at this rather critical period.

THE LAST ACT OF "THE GIOCONDA SMILE"—ALDOUS HUXLEY'S PLAY AT THE NEW THEATRE : The dual scene shows Clive Brook as Hutton in the condemned cell, and, on the right, Pamela Brown as Janet, who has just confessed to the murder of Hutton's first wife. Her doctor (Noel Howlett) telephones the confession to the Home Secretary. Aldous Huxley's first play, *The World of Light*, was presented seventeen years ago by the late Leon M. Lion for three special matinees. It had a *succés d'estime*, but was never produced for a commercial run. Twenty-six years ago, Huxley wrote a short story, *The Gioconda Smile*, and this he has now dramatised for his second play. There are considerable changes in the manner of telling the story, which reflect the development of the author since his earlier and more cynical days. Aldous Huxley has been script-writing in Hollywood, and the film of *The Gioconda Smile* is now completed (titled *A Woman's Vengeance*), but must await the release of American films under the new arrangement. The play is admirably constructed and has been produced by Peter Glenville, who played Romeo at Stratford-on-Avon to the Juliet of Pamela Brown—the Gioconda woman of the play

THE WOMAN WITH THE GIOCONDA SMILE IS SHOWN A MODIGLIANI : Henry Hutton (Clive Brook) discusses some of his modern pictures with Janet (Pamela Brown). "Look at this figure," he says. "Perfectly flat. And yet all the modelling's there. Well, some people are like that, and you're one of them. They imply the depths and volumes"

BLIND FATHER AND WORTHLESS SON : Walter Fitzgerald as Sir Robert Rawley, the motor magnate who has lost his sight, and Hugh Burden as his son, an Army deserter, in Roland and Michael Pertwee's powerful drama, "The Paragon," at the Fortune Theatre. The first play which Roland Pertwee has written in collaboration with his son, Michael, is a strongly-constructed drama, produced by Norman Marshall. The story tells of a blinded ex-motor magnate, whose idolisation of his son, who is supposed to have died gloriously on the battlefield, is suddenly shattered by his return and the revelation that he is a deserter and a worthless coward. Sir Robert Rawley's love turns quickly to hate—an apparent inconsistency seized upon by some critics. But earlier scenes have established the pride of Rawley in his son's achievements as strongly as his affection for him and, when he realises that this was misplaced, he sees at once the character that, until then, he had ignored. The play is highly dramatic and gives scope for first-rate acting by Walter Fitzgerald, Hugh Burden, Rachel Kempson (as Sir Robert's second wife), and Arthur Wontner

ALDOUS HUXLEY'S NEW PLAY

"The Gioconda Smile" at the New; "The Paragon" at the Fortune; and "Job" at Covent Garden

ROBERT HELPMANN AS SATAN IN THE BALLET "JOB" AT COVENT GARDEN : A new production, by the Sadler's Wells Ballet Company, of Ninette de Valois's masterpiece. *Job* is considered one of the finest creations of Miss Ninette de Valois and of the English school of ballet. The latest production at the Royal Opera House has new settings by John Piper and a full orchestra is conducted by Sir Adrian Boult. David Davenport dances Job; Jean Bedells, Job's Wife, and Robert Helpmann returns to ballet from the legitimate stage in the part of Satan. The first performance, which took place last month, was a gala performance in aid of the Sadler's Wells Benevolent Fund, and Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, who had just returned from America, were present and danced a *pas-de-deux*. Anton Dolin created the role of Satan in *Job*, and, later, he will take over the part for some performances

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

GRAHAM GREENE MINGLES ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY

A Powerful New Book from the Author of "The Power and the Glory"

THE event of the week, as far as the world of novels is concerned, is publication of Mr. Graham Greene's THE HEART OF THE MATTER (Heinemann. 9s. 6d.). It is news, too, because this is, at least partly, a love story, and love stories as such have not been the basis for Mr. Greene's reputation as a writer. It is also the story of a different kind of saint, though the author might dispute that interpretation. In any event, it is the best novel he has written since *The Power and the Glory*, and fully as good as that remarkable book.

The story takes place in an English colony on the west coast of Africa, and concerns the Assistant Commissioner, a man who has never won great popularity because of his coolly impartial sense of justice, and his inability to flatter or to ingratiate himself with influential people. It concerns, too, his wife, a tiresome but very real woman with rather watery literary ambitions, and a younger woman who is rescued from a shipwreck in which her husband is drowned.

In those three people are the elements of happiness and tragedy, but far more profound quantities are involved, for the man has enemies actively engaged in bringing about his ruin, and the man is also a good Catholic whose faith is a vital part of his every-day life. Since Mr. Greene is a great story-teller as well as an intellectual stylist, you find the story itself growing from page to page with a sense of doom that still does not make the reading oppressive. As in Greek tragedies, the ending is inevitable, but never obvious. This is an important book.

Two very old ladies living together in a country house, looked after by an old servant and visited only by a very old lawyer, form a situation that might appear dull to one of their fellow villagers, but which is provocative enough to a novelist. Miss Anne Meredith uses this gambit as the opening of her novel THE SISTERS (Faber and Faber. 9s. 6d.), in which she tells the life history of two such women and explains the curious bond which keeps them together more tightly than any claims of relationship.

Cassie is a lovely girl, Janet is older and plain, but their temperaments are even more divergent than their looks, for Janet, who has always been contemptuously ignored by her father, is rigidly moral, thrifty and has many of the qualities that add up, rather surprisingly, to being a good housekeeper, whereas Cassie, whose heart is cracked though not broken by an early love affair, leaves home for France, where her beauty and extreme warm-heartedness are much appreciated.

So Cassie wanders, and Janet stays at home to find an impressive and attractive husband. Cassie and this paragon meet too late and have a disastrous affair which ends in his mysterious death. After this the sisters live together for nearly forty years, the bleakness of which needs no underlining from such a perceptive author as Miss Meredith. Somehow, though, the story stops short of tragedy; it is dramatic, well enough told and, even in those passages which relate to the women when they are in direct rivalry, entertaining.

EASTWARD IN EDEN (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.) is a strange and poetic little novel by Claude Silve, and has been translated from its original French by Evelyn Hatch. It is the tale of a little boy who is walking with his cousin and their mothers in the gardens of Versailles, at the time of the Second Empire, and who is kidnapped, disappearing for a year, when the police bring him back to his home, dying of an unknown disease. In the short space before his death it is evident that his happiness could never be at home again, but in the mysterious place where he has spent the interval.

This was an old Turkish palace, somewhere on the North African coast, and there he had lived with gipsies and, even more enchanting to him, with an ancient parrot, a little sand-fox, a dove with a crimson breast, a gazelle and an old donkey. The place was his own childish Eden and nothing can ever compare with it again. There is a haunting quality about this legendary little story.

The only detective story I have read this week is a brisk little tale by Miss Mary Durham, MURDER BY MULTIPLICATION (Skeffington. 9s. 6d.). This is tolerably ingenious and has the virtue of quick action and a generous interpretation of the term thriller.

"Almost every visitor to the Grand Canyon, after he has recovered from the shock of the first look, wants to know two things: 'When did this happen—and what caused it?' The answers are simple: it happened twelve million years ago; the river did it." This, to the layman, is the best starting place to Mr. Edwin Corle's fascinating STORY OF THE GRAND CANYON (Sampson Low. 12s. 6d.), which I recommend to my friends, the armchair travellers.

IN THE PATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI (Macdonald. 15s.) has been described as the travel diary of a philosopher, and it is the account by Mr. George Catlin of a journey which took him from Nuremberg towards Peking, in the course of which he met Gandhi for the fifth time and only two months before his assassination. The author is one who has known many of the leading figures in the contemporary Indian scene, and who has made a particular study of Gandhi himself.

For anyone who, by profession or by inclination has a special interest in the technique of stage production, there can be few greater authorities than the founder and director of the Moscow Art Theatre, and STANISLAVSKY PRODUCES OTHELLO (Geoffrey Bles. 21s.) is a handbook not only to the staging of this play, but the whole intricate and involved technique of which Stanislavsky was a master.

From many points of view THE EDUCATION OF THE ENLIGHTENED DESPOTS (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 10s. 6d.) is a most interesting production. It is substantially a review of the youth of Louis XV, Frederick II of Prussia, Joseph II of Austria and Catherine II of Russia. Prince Chula Chakrabongse of Siam has written an earnest work which, in design, rather follows a text-book standard, but which in writing has a disarming frankness that makes it all the more readable.

"I MARRY THE SEINE TO THE HUDSON RIVER": With these words Raymond Duncan, white-haired and beak-nosed philosopher, who is as much at home in Greenwich Village as he is in Montparnasse, poured into the Seine water collected from the Hudson. The ceremony was held as a token of Franco-American friendship and much flag-waving accompanied the symbolic act. Mr. Duncan wore a toga and sandals

CONSTABLE'S LEGACY

England's Great Impressionist and His Fight for Free Expression

John Constable, interpreter of nature in all her moods, "the devotee of light and air" who created a revolution in the world of painting, fought in his day both against neglect and against the exacting attention of patrons who inevitably formalised the freedom of his touch. This son of a Suffolk farmer triumphed in turn over both difficulties, and in doing so achieved a new impressionistic technique which was to influence profoundly the great school of French painting in the late nineteenth century. Constable followed nobody; not even in method. Sydney J. Key, who has made an intensive study of this great artist, contributes the second volume in the "British Painters" Series, and his JOHN CONSTABLE (Phœnix House. 15s.) emphasises Constable's struggle for free expression. With this in mind, the colour reproductions in the volume have been carefully chosen, and it is good to see that pride of place is given to Constable's Salisbury Cathedral sketch. This sketch shows the Cathedral as it appealed to the mind of Constable, and typifies his bold, impressionistic method when the artist was not engaged upon a canvas for a patron. Mr. Key concludes with a chapter on "The Artist's Legacy," showing how Constable's art stimulated the romanticism of Delacroix and the painters of Barbizon.

Another artist who spread his influence wide was the founder of the so-called Ghent-Bruges School of Illumination which flourished in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, winning fame all over Europe. He goes under the title of THE MASTER OF MARY OF BURGUNDY, and this is the title of Dr. Otto Pächt's erudite monograph of him (Faber and Faber. 21s.). The anonymous master, a product of the art-loving Burgundian Court, was deeply concerned with the problem of moulding script and illumination into one æsthetic unit, and these reproductions from his work, some from hitherto unknown manuscripts, are evidence of rare genius. The richness of the five colour plates is superb, and the reader will no doubt yearn to see the originals of the forty-eight rather tantalising monochrome plates.

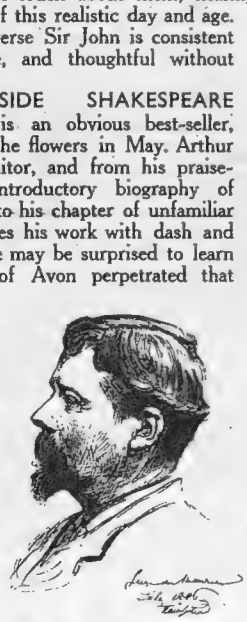
Robert Greacen is an Irish lyric poet who does not scorn poetic convention. His new volume, THE UNDYING DAY (Falcon Press. 7s. 6d.), reveals a certain maturity of style, even if it does not exactly tread the heights of poetic imagining. Sir John Squire, another who has for the most part remained faithful to the beaten path, though occasionally experimenting in forms and rhythms, presents his SELECTED POEMS (Oliver Moxon. 8s. 6d.), the first such edition for twenty years. A few of the poems deal with the late war, but somehow they do not breathe quite the spirit of 1939-45; there is a Chestertonian touch about them, healthy and robust enough, but not of this realistic day and age. Throughout his verse Sir John is consistent without brilliance, and thoughtful without being inspiring.

THE BEDSIDE SHAKESPEARE (Gollancz. 6s.) is an obvious best-seller, and welcome as the flowers in May. Arthur Stanley is the editor, and from his praiseworthily brief introductory biography of Mr. Shakespeare to his chapter of unfamiliar quotations, he does his work with dash and originality. Some may be surprised to learn that the Bard of Avon perpetrated that rather cheap joke about a man never being undone till he be hanged.

Such are the exigencies of modern publishing that LONDON LIVES ON (Phœnix House. 25s.), by R. G. Burnett, with photographs by E. W. Tattersall, is in some respects out of date before it emerges from the press.

It is, however, an elaborate pictorial record of the Metropolis to-day, dealing in particular with many of the great literary shrines.

Italo Svevo made his mark in England in 1930 with the publication of CONFESSIONS OF ZENO. Arnold Bennett declared that a new writer had put himself on the map, and the applause was general. Paper shortage has kept this long, important and amusing novel out of print since 1939. It is now republished by Putnams at 15s.



AN ENGLISH MASTER OF BLACK-AND-WHITE: George du Maurier, whose distinction as an illustrator has been overshadowed in the public mind by his output as a novelist

THE ART OF GEORGE DU MAURIER IN PENCIL AND IN BLACK-AND-WHITE: *Left*—A pencil study for a seated figure in a book illustration, and (*right*) a portrait of Frederick Locker, author of London Lyrics. Both sketches appear in Derek Pepys Whiteley's "George du Maurier" (Art and Technics. 10s. 6d.), the latest edition to the "English Masters of Black-and-White" Series. The main purpose of the volume is to introduce readers to examples of the artist's lesser-known work, and to suggest that these entitle du Maurier to be ranked not only as a social satirist and accurate recorder of changes in Victorian fashion, but as an artist whose brilliant talent placed him in the forefront of an outstanding generation of book and magazine illustrators

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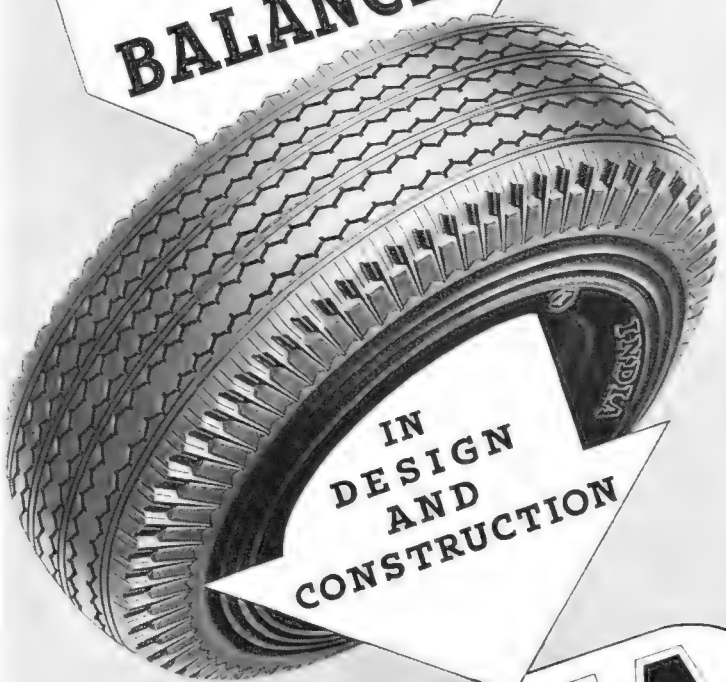

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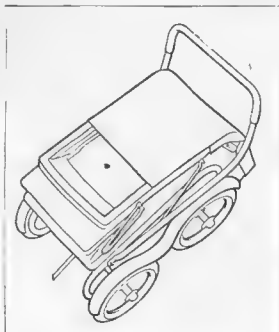

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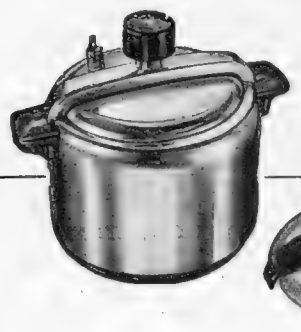

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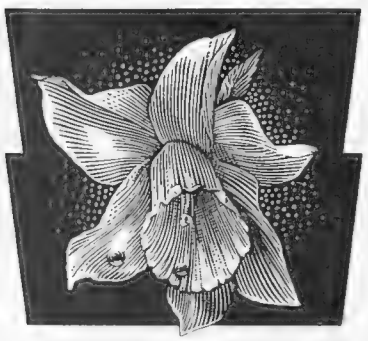

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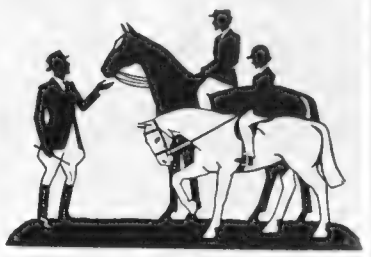

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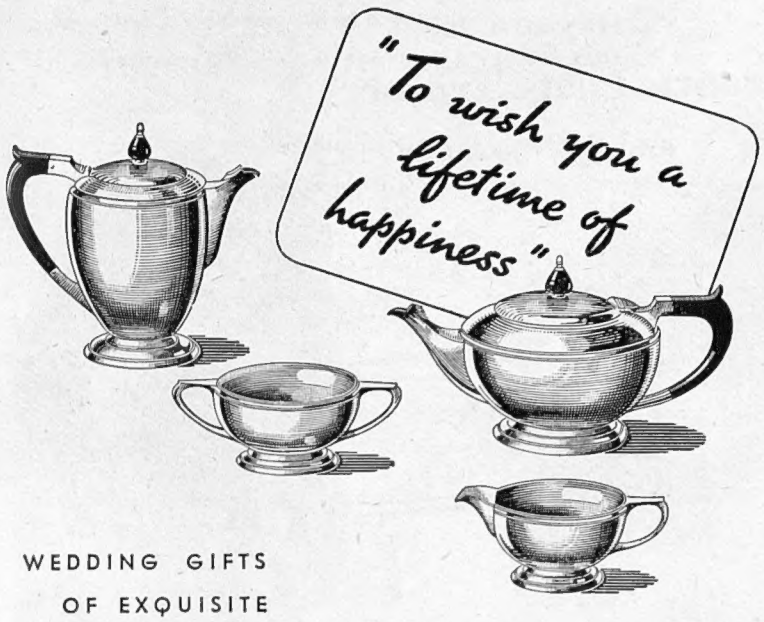

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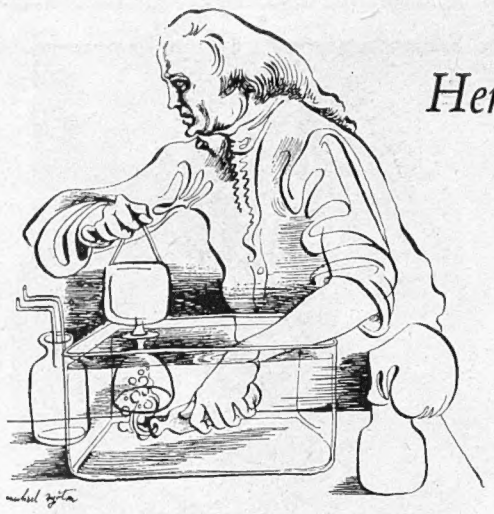

Henry Cavendish

first showed the world how water — the most important of all chemical compounds — could be made synthetically. Cavendish discovered that it was composed of the two gases now called oxygen and hydrogen, and in 1784 prepared water by exploding a mixture of them in a glass vessel. The apparatus which he used is still preserved at the University of Manchester. Cavendish was also the first to weigh the Earth and the result he obtained was astonishingly accurate. Cavendish also discovered the composition of nitric acid, and was the first chemist to recognise hydrogen as a definite chemical element. He prepared it by treating zinc with sulphuric acid. He was also the first practical experimenter to find a means of drying a gas, which he accomplished by passing it through pearl ash.

All these discoveries have proved of immense importance. Though both his parents were English, Henry Cavendish was actually born at Nice in 1731. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, and from 1760 until his death in 1810 his whole time was devoted to science, and in particular to physics and chemistry. Though he was extremely shy, shunned publicity and never attempted to exploit any of his discoveries, the work of this English chemist has been of great and lasting benefit to science and industry throughout the world.

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Letters, accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope for reply, should be addressed to him c/o The Editor, THE SPHERE, *Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.*

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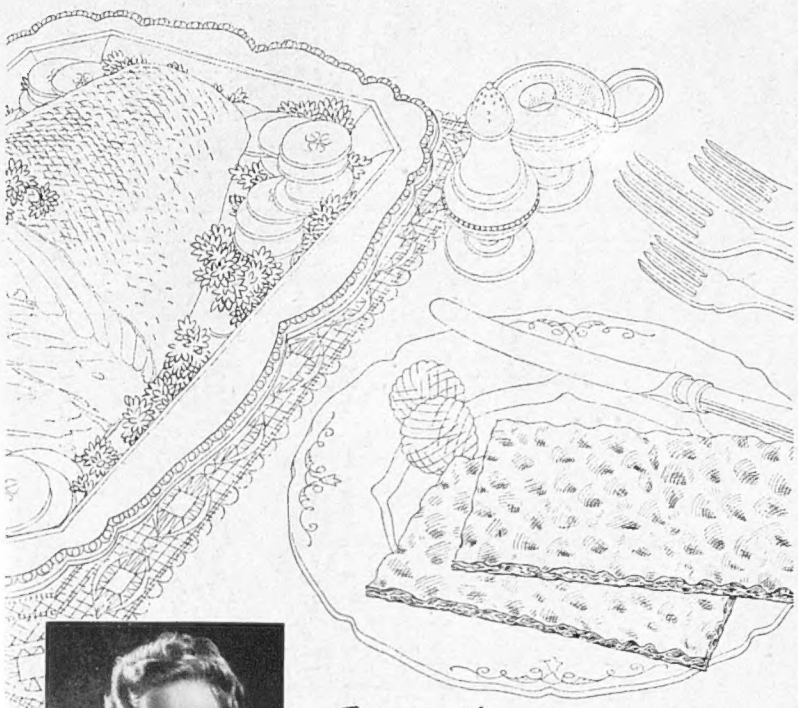

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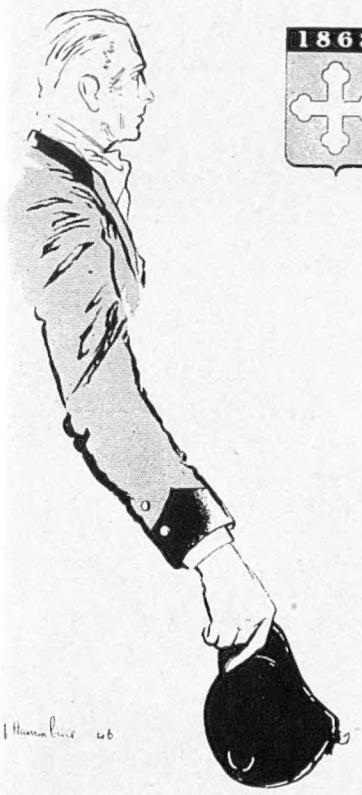

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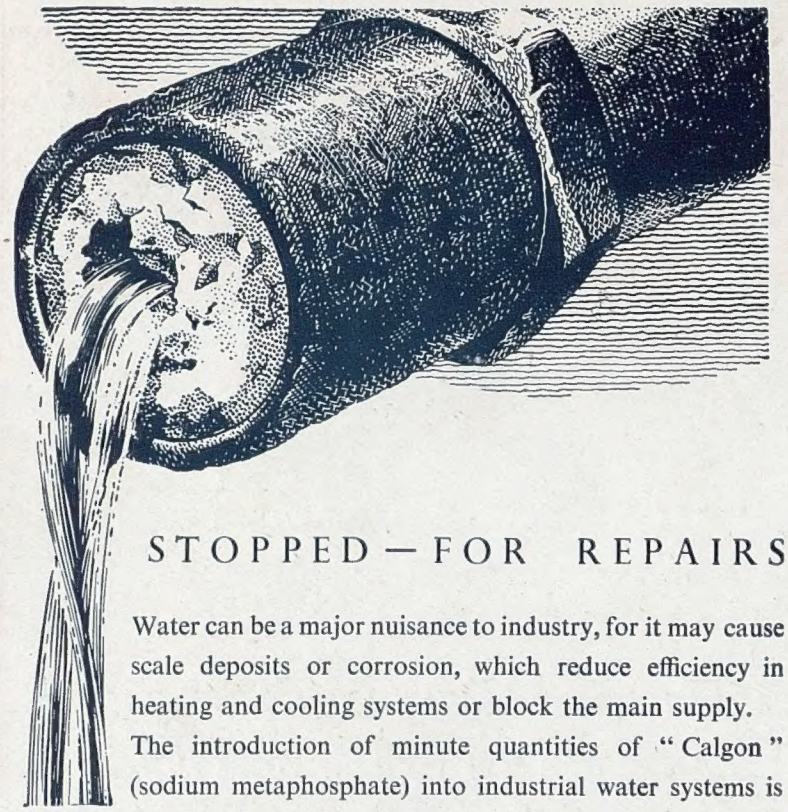

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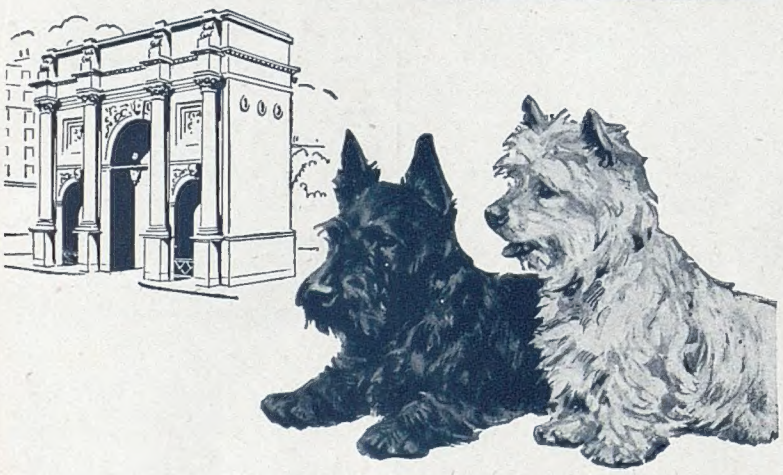

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